THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

No. 10,136—New Series. **BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1881.**

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 5th September, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd September, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 14th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—
Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
... way receipts for packages from up-country should ... rded to the undersigned, who will undertake ... and shipment.
... RTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clea... and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

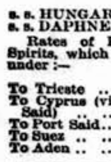
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	110
Naples	500	340	110
Leghorn	500	340	110
Genoa	500	340	110
Marseilles	520	350	115

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.
Next steamers from Bombay :—
SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.
The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.
Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	9th Sept.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	20th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

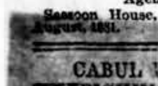
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S.S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 18th, 1881.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s. s. DIDO, Captain G. A. GUTMANN, will be despatched from BOMBAY to HONGKONG (calling at Colombo and Singapore) early in September next.
For freight passage and further particulars apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th August, 1881.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to The AGENT, El[illegible] COMPANY, [illegible] CAWNPORE.

[illegible] ived direct [illegible] e vial. Price, [illegible] rchases of 10 [illegible] DEN & Co.

P[illegible] ON,
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
CLARENDON HOTEL,
POONA.
(No. 6, CIVIL LINES)
NEAR MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Management Open to the Westerly Breeze, and one of the healthiest spots in Poona.
TERMS—
BOARD and Lodging.—Five Rupees per diem : including ice, bath, light, or Rs. 100 per month.
Wines, Beer, &c., guaranteed of the best quality.
A First Class Billiard Table on the Premises.
Also a splendid Lawn Tennis Court in the Compound.
For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Poona, 18th July, 1881.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.
THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.
POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military Hospitals, and have been found most successful. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states :—"That 18 Pills were given by him with complete success in an obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had failed." (See Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "Peshawur Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports).
In the fever-stricken district of Furruckabad, N.-W. Provinces, they have been very extensively used and were stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." (See N.-W. P. Reports.)
These Pills contain no "mercury" in any form, and the cure off-hand, without the use of any other medicines.
Sold in bottles each containing ½ Gross and one Gross at Rs. 2-8 and 4-0 per bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
—SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	J. P. Hassall	13th ,,
—MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.S. Thompson	20th ,,
s. ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	29th ,,
—MALWA	2959	500	M. De Horne	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th ,,
—BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th ,,
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.
THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	23rd ,,
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st ,,

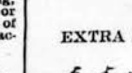
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

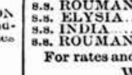


THE Steamer GEELONG will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 6th September, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th August, 1881. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	14th Sept.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th Oct.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	30th Nov.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	15th Dec.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	11th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	24th Sept.
s.s. ELYSIA	J. Harris	2,700	600	29th Oct.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	12th Nov.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	31st Dec.

For rates and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

~~Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.~~

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING
V I V O N E.

MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.

SUPPLIED TO
ALL THE CLUBS
AND
REFRESHMENT BUFFETS.

Doz. Rs. 3. Two Doz. and Case Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & COMPANY.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOME-MADE MARMALADE.
THE FINEST THAT CAN BE MADE.
1 lb. tins. Cash 10 As.

In this preparation the flavour of the fresh Orange is fully retained, and all gross parts of the Fruit being rejected, it is adapted to the most fastidious and delicate taste.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.
Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Binocular Cameras.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.	Cameo Presses and Dies.
Camera Stands.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Portrait and View Lances.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Portable Tents.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Printing Frames.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.
Plate Boxes.	
Developing Stands.	
Baths and Dippers.	
Dishes and Trays.	

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGNOR POMPEI,
THE EMINENT BUFFO AND OBOE PLAYER,
will give a
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER,
AT TOWN HALL.
Kindly assisted by several distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs.
ADMISSION, Rs. 3.
Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BY PERMISSION.

COPIES of the last Photograph of the late Revd. D. MACPHERSON, D.D., can be obtained of P. VUCCINO & Co.,
Meadow Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 31st August, 1881. East Street, Poona.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1881, at 5-30 p.m.
J. WESTALL, Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 29th August, 1881.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SHAREHOLDERS wishing to avail themselves of the ALLOTMENT of NEW C. SHARE'S, to which they are entitled at par, are reminded that they must intimate their intention of doing so to the undersigned on or before the 4th September next.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, situated at No. 8, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY next, the 5th day of September, 1881, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution will be proposed :—
That the Board is hereby authorised to grant to Mr. Ferdinand Schiller the lease with the option of purchasing of the properties, at the rent, and upon the conditions, mentioned in the Circular of the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents to the Shareholders, dated 16th day of August, 1881.
By Order of the Board,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Manager.
Bombay, 30th August, 1881.

LIGHTFOOT'S PATENT SELF-CONTAINED DRY AIR REFRIGERATOR.—CAUTION—Mr. T.B. LIGHTFOOT, Engineer, having retired on 2nd instant from the firm of J. and E. Hall, Dartford, Kent (of which firm he was a working partner), begs to intimate that he, as the Patentee, is the only person entitled to supply his patent self-contained Dry Air Refrigerator for use in New South Wales, Victoria, India, France, and the United States of America. These machines may be used for the Preservation of Fish, Meats, Vegetables, &c., under transport or for storage, the making of Ice, cooling of Wine and other liquids, ventilation of buildings, moderating of temperatures in Breweries, Distilleries, Chocolate Manufactories, Candle and Tafloa Works, &c., &c., as well as for a variety of other purposes. They are specially adapted for use on board Ocean going Ships and Steamers engaged in the transport of meat, &c., and are being supplied to the leading shipping and other companies. For licenses and prices, &c., of cold-air-machines apply to the Patentee,
T. B. Lightfoot, Engineer, 116, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, the following 12 PLOTS of GROUND on the Esplanade will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, subject to Reserved Prices, on MONDAY, the 12th September, 1881, at 2 o'clock, on Building Leases, for terms of 999 years.
Lots Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41, along the Esplanade Road between the Gaiety Theatre and Lot No. 35.
Lots Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 51, on the east side of the Esplanade Market Road near the New G. I. P. Railway Terminus.
Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within 10 days thereafter on signing the agreement for lease.
The sale will take place at the office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, in the Public Works Building, on the Esplanade.
Plans of ground can be seen, and form of agreement for lease and conditions of sale, the former on payment of Rs. 5, for each copy, can be had on application, at the office of the Executive Engineer, at the Presidency, until the day of sale.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 29th August, 1881.

IN AN ADVANCED STATE OF PREPARATION, THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGNS OF 1878-80.
BY
SYDNEY SHADBOLT, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by general and other officers who held command in the recent operations.
Dedicated, by permission, to
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, G. C. B., &c., &c.

THE work will consist of Historical, Biographical, and Service record divisions.
Officers who were employed in the war, who have not already forwarded records of their services; and adjutants who have not yet sent in materials for summaries of the movements of their regiments, are requested to communicate with
MR. SYDNEY H. SHADBOLT,
Beechcroft Chislehurst, England.
Detailed prospectuses of the work may be had on application to the publishers.
Messrs. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, and RIVINGTON, Crown Buildings, 188, Fleet Street, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st September, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
5 bales grey shirtings.
3 ,, ,, dhoties.
3 cases coloured jacconets.
On account of the underwriters—
Ex s. s. Lock Rannoch.
10 Casks damaged lead pipes.
On account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—
M. M. and Co.—2 bales grey yarn No. 20 double.
On account and risk of Goculdass Nancy—
G N
10211—½ 2 Bales Long Ells.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 31st August, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1881, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction, by order of the Official Assignee, and in Re Aga Hajee Medi Hajee Kuzranee (an Insolvent) the whole of his right, title, and interest in the following landed property, viz. :—All that piece of Government land with the message, tenement or house thereon standing, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazar, in the sub-district of Mandvie, fronting on the west, the said land containing by admeasurement 282 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 632, and survey No. 3062, and the said house being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 79, and bounded on the north by the house of Razbee Khanum, on the south by the house of Premchund Shoemaker, on the east by the public passage called Telly Gully, and on the west by the Bhendy Bazar or the Parell Road and which said premisses was formerly in the occupation of Shirazee bin Moudar Meeya and his tenants, and is now in the occupation of Aga Hajee Medi Hajee Kuzranee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st August, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF Gas and Candle Chandeliers, Ladies' and Gent's Boots and Shoes, Fancy Glassware, &c.
Under instructions from Consignee, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, without reserve, on account and at the risk of whom it may concern, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1881, the sale to commence at 1 p.m., as follows, viz. :—
A handsome collection of 3 to 12 light glass chandeliers, for gas and candles, from the celebrated Defris and Sons.
A consignment of Ladies' and Gent's kid and calf leather merino and canvas cloth boots and shoes, in great varieties of sizes and pattern.
A splendid assortment of very rich glassware consisting of cruet, pickle, and soy frames, toilet requisites and various other ornamented articles.
10 cases Japanese Bamboo Fans.
1 case Japanese Solar Pit Hats.
An invoice of charcoal water filters.
2 cases alpacca and 2 cases cotton cloth umbrellas.
10 cases Japanese preserved venison in 1 lb. tin.
On account of Mr. D. Sternzer—
1 Singer's sewing machine.
All the above will be sold in small lots to suit the purchasers, and the goods are now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 31st August, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS AND PLANKS.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.—
85 tons superior Teak Scantlings of various sizes marked G. S.
At Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux and on account and at the risk of Aba Hubib—
50 tons Teak Planks, 30 feet long by 24 inches broad, marked Flower, in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of damaged goods landed ex s. s. Loch Rannoch at the Prince's Dock.
Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyd's agents and agents for Captain Lee, of the s.s. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Prince's Dock on the east quay on SATURDAY next, the 3rd September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on account of the concerned, a portion of the damaged cargo, of which full particulars will be given in to-morrow's paper.
TERMS—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay customs and town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within 2 days from the day of sale.

ON MONDAY next, the 5th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of Bai Jaeejee, widow of the late Mr. Nowrojee Bomanjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pereira DeSouza & Co. A lot of musical instruments, &c., comprising large and small violins, Anglo-German and English concertinas, guitars, tambourines, banjos, mathronomi with bell, tail pieces for violins, violin pegs, bows, piano stools, insulaters, white kid leather, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 18th September, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Bandora Hill close to the Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte, &c., the property of Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq., proceeding to England.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 31st August, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Saumur...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
40 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.		
50 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.		
50 0	Sparkling ...CHAMPAGNE	...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.		
34 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE	...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE...	Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
32 0	Sparkling ... MOSELLE	...Fine quality...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0	Sparkling ... HOCK	...Superior quality...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.		
42 0	Sparkling ... HOCK	Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
38 0	Sparkling ... BURGUNDY	...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR IRISH TABLE-LINEN.
DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Best Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit any size table, most useful for Messes, &c., neat centres with handsome borders, per yard	7 0	Table Napkins to match cloths, in several qualities—23 by 23, per doz. ...at Rs. 9 0 and	12 8
		26 by 26, do. ...at Rs. 13 0, 16 0 and	20 0
		D'Oyleys Fringed	9 0

TOWELS FOR BATH AND GENERAL USE.

	Doz. Rs. a.		Doz. Rs. a.
Fine White Honeycomb, Strong and Durable	10 0	White Cotton Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
Extra Large	15 0	Extra Large	30 0
White Linen Damask	18 0	White Cotton Turkish Bath Blankets, each	6 0
White Huckaback, fine, thin and very soft	24 0	Brown Linen Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
		Extra Large	30 0

CASH'S PATENT ROUGH TOWELS, each Rs. 3-4.

3, Rampart Row. } **HOAR AND CO.,** BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
. ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.
To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.
Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.
We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended	15 0	15 8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172 0	18? 0
St. Estephe ,, ,,	216 0	?31 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.
(REGISTERED.)

SINCE the Royal Visit to India in 1875 the above has justly been the most celebrated of all preparations in this country for the Hair. It is immeasurably superior to Oils or Pomades, and is the only dressing which affords a sense of refinement and real comfort in the Toilet.
Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEA-SICKNESS.

"I AM glad to inform you that your VIVONE has proved in my experience a most admirable antidote to Sea-sickness. During the voyage between Madras and Rangoon last month, when the weather was very rough, as well as that between Madras and Calcutta subsequently, I gave it to several lady passengers who were prostrated with sea-sickness, one especially who was so far weakened as to be quite hysterical, and in every case the effect was immediate cessation of sickness, and soon after, ability to take and retain food without unpleasant consequences. As I was not aware that Vivone had this property I was agreeably surprised at these results, and feel that I ought to let you know for the benefit of others.—August 17th, 1881."
The above has been received from a Commander in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s service, with his kind permission to publish it.

PRICE OF VIVONE :
Dozen Rs. 3 ; two dozens, with case, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S GENUINE LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES for every class of work, for cash or on small monthly payments. No. 2, Church Gate St, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s revised Price List of Billiard Materials is now ready and can be had REE on applying to 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

COURS DE MUSIQUE, chant, Violon et piano ; Pianos accordes. S'adresser a Mr. P. A. Lopez chez Messieurs C. Marcks & Cie., Rampart Row.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant, Rs. 55 and Rs. 60 per dozen, or Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-8 each.—J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

BILLIARDS.—The return match of 3000 up for a Silver Cup will be continued this Evening at the Waverley Billiard Rooms, play commencing at 9 p. m.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A VERY handsome silver Grey Arab Galloway 5 years, 14 hands, very showy and fast in saddle and harness. Would make a good lady's horse. For sale at SCOTT & Co.'s, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A. A. RUBBER STAMP Co.'s STAMPING and MARKING INK can be had at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

CASKS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of CLEAN CASKS, strongly built of English Oak, and well tightened with iron hoops, fit for holding oil, &c., are ready for sale at the cheapest rate from one to any number required. Persons desirous of purchasing the same are requested to apply to Messrs. VALLIBHOY KHANBHOY & Co., opposite the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks.
Bombay, 12th April, 1881.

NOW READY.

A DIGEST OF ALL THE CASES RELATING TO INDIA, decided by the Privy Council and the other Courts in England.
By Reginald M. A. Branson, Barrister-at-Law.
Price, Rs. 20. Postage, As. 12.
Application for Copies, accompanied with remittances, should be made to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press, Byculla, Bombay.
13th August, 1881.

MELCOMBE REGIS SCHOOL,
WEYMOUTH.
PRESIDENT :
The Right Hon. the VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
Head Master : Rev. I. MILLER, B. A.,
Assisted by a Staff of Graduate Masters.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of Mrs. Miller, assisted by a Matron. Each boy has a separate bed. Fees for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.
Prospectuses, containing a list of recent distinctions gained direct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of references to parents in India and England, may be obtained at the office.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY,
ALMORA, KUMAON.

TO purchase tea direct from the manufacturer has been thoroughly proved to be a true source of Economy. Every Lady in India will find it to her advantage to deal with the Berenag Tea Company.
Rates for 1881.
I will deliver free of all charges at any address in India by Parcel Post, provided cash in full is sent with order—

	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.
Orange Pekoe, or Mixture	5	7	10	14	20	27
Pekoe do. do.	5	6	10	12	20	22
Favourite Blend	5	5-8	10	11	20	20
Pekoe Souchong or Mixture	5	4-8	10	9	20	16
Broken Tea do.	5	4	10	8	20	14

The Teas are packed in strong tin canisters.
All my Teas I guarantee to be pure and unadulterated, and to have been made with every care under skilled European supervision. Favourite Blend I strongly recommend as a really good every-day Tea.
Give me a trial order, and I shall be satisfied, for I know you will come again.

J. G. BELLAIRS.
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
(Special brands, of superb finish, and guaranteed quality.)
Manufactured by him of
TRICHINOPOLY
AND
DINDIGUL TOBACCOS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 2? 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIAS	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 3 0
FAVORITAS	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
PRINCIPES	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 4
No. 2	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
No.	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
LONDRES	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 10
CONCHAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4

All the above brands are splendidly matured, and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY

NOTICES.

A SCOTCHMAN, who has been in Banking and other business for the past six years, DESIRES EMPLOYMENT in Bombay as a Secretary, Accountant, or Correspondent. Apply to "A.," care of Messrs. Wm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for a Native State in KATTYAWAR, an experienced DRAFTMAN possessing thorough knowledge of drawing plans and preparing specifications for construction of Palatial Works, &c., &c. Government Pensioner preferred ; salary Rs. 100. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the BYCULLA CLUB, a EUROPEAN STEWARD.
Applications with testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.
GEORGE K. REMINGTON,
Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club.
25th August, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY Limited.
SECOND CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL at the rate of Rs. 150 per share on the New Issue of 300 shares of the above Company will be payable at the Company's office on the 1st September next.
By order of the Board,
B. & A HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st August, 1881.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last, of Rs. 37-8-0 per share on the old shares of Rs. 500 paid-up, and Rs. 15 per share on the new shares on which Rs. 250 has been paid, being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 1st September next, to those shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 18th August.
Dividend Warrants can be obtained on application at the Company's office.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 19th August, 1881.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per share for the half-year ended 30th June, 1881, will be PAID on and after TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1881, between 11 a. m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register on the 29th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, the 30th August, to TUESDAY, the 6th September, 1881, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1881.

BHUNDARWADA WATER WORKS (BOMBAY.)

CAST IRON PIPES, &c.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive sealed TENDERS for the supply of about 1,760 tons of Cast Iron Pipes, more or less varying in diameter from 48 inches downwards, as well as for certain other Iron-work.
Delivery to be in Bombay, and the entire quantity is required not later than 31st March, 1882.
Tenders must be received in Bombay on or before 2 p. m. of the 10th of September, 1881, addressed to "The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay," and endorsed "Tenders for Pipes."
Printed copy of the conditions of Contract, Specification, Drawings, Bill of Quantities, General Directions to Tenderers, and Form of Tender, may be obtained of the undersigned on payment of Rupees Ten, or of Messrs. E. W. and R. Oliver, Solicitors, No. 1, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C., on payment of £1 1s.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.
C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge, Municipality, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1881.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
ધી સુંદરદાસ સપીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલસ
કંમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 9th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1881, at 3 p.m. at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz. :—
1st.—To pass and confirm the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1881, and to declare a dividend.
2nd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1881-82 and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
કાં મુલજી જેઠાની કાં
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1881.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above Company will be closed from the 9th to 31st August, 1881, both days inclusive.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of 2,25,000 INDIAN MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT required for the USE of the TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT.
2. The sale will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry at noon on the 13th October, 1881, when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized Agents.
3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of 500 Rs. before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete.
4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties, they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into before the Commercial Agent.
5. In addition to the forfeiture of the deposit, parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default, and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the re-sale of the contract.
6. The contract will be put up in such convenient lots as may be desirable at the time of sale.
7. The salt shall be delivered into the Bankshalls or Godowns noted in the margin at the cost of the contractor. Maunds.
1,50,000 at Alleppey.
50,000 at Monumbum.
25,000 at Quilon.
8. The delivery should commence imme[illegible] tract and be completed before the end of [illegible]
9. The salt shall be brought and lande[illegible] the Bombay Works. The empty bags will be [illegible] to the owners after the salt has been stored.
10. The salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weighbridge and counting 82½ English lbs. to one Indian Maund. At Monumbum and Quilon the weighing machines will be used.
11. The Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty or any other payment except 3 pies per Maund. The following Rules will regulate the shipment and delivery of salt, and must be strictly complied with.
(a) On entering into contracts, the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and the signature of the Commercial Agent, specifying the quantities of salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.
(b) Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Commercial Agent to the Bombay salt authorities.
(c) On production of the original certificates, the Bombay Government will permit the contractor to export free of duty, but on payment of 3 pies per maund, as much salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each Vessel will be entered in the certificate in the possession of the contractor and in the duplicate, and will also be communicated to the Commercial Agent.
(d) It shall be the duty of the Commercial Agent to ascertain whether the whole quantity shipped has been landed. In case of any deficiency the full export duty of 2 Rupees 8 annas on the quantity found deficient shall be levied. No allowance for wastage will be made.
(e) After each shipment has been received, the Commercial Agent will grant a certificate stating whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case will certify that the full duty at 2 Rupees 8 annas has been recovered from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.
(f) This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within two months at the latest from the date of shipment.
12. Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of 15 Rs. per 100 maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.
13. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.
14. Approved samples of Bombay salt will be exhibited at the time of sale, and only such salt must be supplied. All salt of inferior quality will be rejected.
15. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.
16. Any further information can be had on application to the undersigned.

J. ROHDE,
Commercial Agent, Travancore Government,
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 28th July, 1881.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30.

ALTHOUGH no alteration is quoted by Reuter in the market rates of discount, and Consols are ⅛ higher, we are not disposed to consider the position of the London Money Market as more in favour of easier rates. The main point to look to at the moment is the New York exchange, and this comes yesterday ⅜ lower at dollars 4·78½ per £. The difference may not yet be equivalent to the loss in buying Sovereigns *versus* Bar Gold; but it indicates in a very decided way that the tendency is in that direction, and we should not be surprised to see a further decline equivalent to levelling the two markets. The 3½ per cent. Indian Loan is steadily following the lead of Consols, and now comes ¼ lower at 102½, whilst French Rentes have dropped from 117¼ to 116¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unchanged at 82⅞ for Fours, and 89⅞ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is unchanged. Cocoanut-oil is again 10s. per ton higher at £28-10 for Ceylon, and £31-10 per ton for Cochin. Seeds are unmoved, and in Wheat the only alteration is a decline of 3d. in No. 2 Club to arrive via Canal.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester are still quiet, but private advices make no reduction in quotations. The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet, the day's sales being 8,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. Americans to arrive, however, are given 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher, and the New York quotations show a further advance, ready Mid-Uplands being ⅛ higher at 12⅝, and November shipment 26 points up at 11·17 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Two days' Receipts	10,000	10,200	....
Three days' do.	16,000	14,600	2,400
Total since 1st Sept	5,796,400	4,957,600	4,446,400

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver still comes from London at 51⅞d. per oz., and there is practically more doing here in exports than imports, the market to-day has shown decided weakness, and rates close to a decline of 1-32d. Even at the decline the tendency is more in favour of buying than selling, and the banks have apparently made up their minds to the probability of a further fall. Believing as we do that some portion of the unallotted Council drafts has already been taken up (report says at 1s. 7⅞d.), it is not at all unlikely that rates may give way for a time; but it must not be forgotten that while there is a very moderate business doing in imports, exports are gradually gaining in volume, and we very much question the probability of any further material decline.

We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills on demand	..	..	..1s. 7 13-16d.	per rupee
Do.	telegraphic	..	..1s. 7 25 32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..	..1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	..	..1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	..	..1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	..	..2·13	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been quiet, with only a very limited amount of business doing. The tendency, however, is very steady, and although buyers of Fours still quote Rs. 99⅞, there are no sellers of any moment under par. For Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 109 to ⅛.

SHARES all round have been very quiet. Bank of Bombays are weak, and Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower; but in most cases quotations for other companies are unaltered.

COTTON has again been practically a blank day so far as export business is concerned. A few mill buyers are in the market at previous rates, but they barely maintain quotations, and for a line there are sellers willing to accept something under nominal rates for the so-called classifications.

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12, and for Guzerat Rapeseed the nominal quotation is Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

WHEAT is not so firm as it was, but there are still buyers of Soft White at Rs. 35 per candy, and for other kinds in proportion.

FREIGHTS show a decidedly quieter feeling. For near loading a strong enquiry prevails, and full rates can be obtained, but charterers are rather holding aloof from anything later than September loading at higher than 38s.-9d., U K or Continent.

PIECE-GOODS are dull, with nothing of any importance passing, either ready or on the spot.

COALS are dull on the spot, but firm for distant delivery, with no sellers of the better descriptions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	721¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank...............	40,000	28¾	all	10⅜ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company............	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Pareli S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	100	50	105
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company............	30,000	1,000	100	5	135
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	670xd.
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	..	1,100
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,130
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	850
Coorla Mills	800	500	1,000	50	985xd.
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	985
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	705
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,190
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,235
[illegible]handeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,050xd.
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p. s.	1,160
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,925
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	..	660
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,665
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	272½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,350
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,145
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,235
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	892½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	190
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,200xd.
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,155
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	750
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1,060xd.
Western India S. & M. Company..........	1,200	1,000	200	15	840

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,800	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	910
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	222½

* For distribution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kaieteur, 803 tons, Capt. R. W. Hosker, sailed yesterday for Bushire in ballast.

THE steamer Hutton, 1,514 tons, Captain J. R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

THE steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain R. C. Dixon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 1,578 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. L. Acworth, Captain King, Revd. Dalgoda, Mr. M. Row, and 36 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Storey, Mrs. Weatheral, Lieut. C. Thomson, Miss Beddli, Lieut. C. W. Harris, Lieut. Bellosis, Mrs. R. Southern, Meer Goolam Hoosein, and 94 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,991 tons, [illegible]in R. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Liver[illegible] a general cargo and the following passen[illegible] and Mrs. Herbert Owen, Miss Owen, five [illegible] servant, Mrs. Fraser two children a[illegible] Taylor, Mrs. Dobbie, and two infants, Su[illegible] A. G. Grant, Mrs. Weatherall and fam[illegible] Mr. C. Carmelley.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Huzara (s)	Campbell ..	Calcutta, Aug. 6.
	Pachamba(s)......	Phillips	Bussorah, Aug. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
30	Britannia (s)......	Hutchison ..	Liverpool.
	Hutton (s)	Henderson..	Havre.
	Kaieteur (s)	Hosker......	Bushire.
	Lombardy(s)......	Chapman ..	Southampton.

The steamer Calder, Dixon, to Persian Gulf, obtained her port clearances yesterday.

The steamer Sumatra, to Venice, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
25	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Bombay, Aug. 3.
	Satara (s)...........	Morby	Camorta, Aug. 12.
	Mongolia..........	....	......
	Riga	....	......
	Mathew Curtis ..	....	......
	K. of the Thistle..	Monro	Singapore, Aug. 6.
26	Langshaw(s).......	Brotherton ..	Port Said, Aug. 6.
	Avagyee (s)	Davies	Rangoon, Aug. 18.
	Sierra Nevada......	Skimining ..	Liverpool, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

August 25.—Steamers Ellora, Simla and Victoria. Ship Cuba.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
27	Culna (s)	......	Calcutta & N. Ports.
	Flamingo (s)	......	London.
	Atossa	......	Port Elizabeth.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
27	Elizabeth Stevens,	......	London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July 27 Arab H. M.'s, ss, Stapford, from Assab.
30 Mindello P. Corvet, ss, Reberio, from Sea.
Aug. 7 Dragon, H. M., ss, Hulton, from Assab.
14 Damanahur, E. G. B. ss, Lutfie, from Hodeida.
15 Ettorefieramosca, It. G. B. Frigerio, from Assab.
16 Cadiz, ss, Larrinaga from Manilla.
17 Duke of Sutherland, ss, Cox, from Calcutta.
17 Thibet, ss, Jorgon, from Bombay.
17 Socotra, ss, Mackerness, from Ras Rawaya.
18 Guy Mannering, ss, Largie, from Java.
18 Cervin, ss, Taylor, from Bombay.
18 Agra, ss, Smith, from London.
19 Clan Steuart, ss, Pratt, from Bombay.
19 Saghalien, ss, Rolland, from Shanghai.
19 Peiho, ss, Pasquiin, from Marseilles.
19 Annandale, ss, Leisk, from London.
19 Freya G. Corvet, ss, from Batavia.
19 Dagmar I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
20 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
20 Eupharates, ss, Mitchell, from Amoy.
20 Ossian, ss, Tillar, from Bombay.
20 Roma, ss, Ker, from London.
20 Calipso, ss, Bellovita, from Trieste.
20 Norfolk, ss, Woolston, from Calcutta.
20 Seikh, ss, Johnson, from London.
21 Clan Gordon, ss, Torback, from Bombay.
21 Quetta, ss, Templeton, from Calcutta.
21 Cleverhouse, ss, Duggua, from Shanghai.
21 City of Carthage, ss, Macpherson, from Calcutta.
22 Jennyotto, ss, Purvis, from Pondicherry.
23 Magallanes, ss, Laroagoti, from Manilla.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18 Damanahur E. G. B. ss, Lutfie, to Perberah.
18 Guy Mannering, ss, Largie, to Copenhagen.
18 Cervin, ss, Taylor, to Havre.
19 Socotra, ss, Macherness, to Calcutta.
19 Agra, ss, Smith, to Kurrachee.
19 Clan Steuart, ss, Pratt, to London.
19 Peiho, ss, Pasqalin, to Shanghai.
19 Annandale, ss, Leisk, to Rangoon.
20 Saghalien, ss, Rolland, to Marseilles.
20 Freya G. Corvet, ss, to Kiel.
20 Eupharates, ss, Mitchell, to Newyork.
20 Ossian, ss, Pillar, to Marseilles.
21 Roma, ss, Ker, to Brisbane.
21 Calipso, ss, Bellovita, to Bombay.
21 Norfolk, ss, Woolston, to Liverpool.
21 Seikh, ss, Johnson, to Australia.
21 Clan Gordon, ss, Torback, to Genova.
22 Quetta, ss, Templeton, to London.
22 Cleverhouse, ss, Duggua, to London.
22 City of Carthage, ss, Macpherson, to London.
22 Jennyotto, ss, Purvis, to Marseilles.
23 Magallanes, ss, Laragoti, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Arab, H. M.'s, ss, Stapford, from Assab.
Mindello P. Corvet, ss, Reberio, from Sea.
Dragoon, H. M ss, Hulton, from Assab.
Ettorefieramosca, It. G. B. Frigerio, from Assab.
Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall (s)—100 bundles sheet iron, Vally Oosman.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran (s)—5 cases butter, John Fleming and Co.
Rosetta (s)—6 hamphers champagne, 5 cases moselle, 17 cases hocks, 1 case curacao and 1 butt sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Fraser (s)—7 cases plate glass, Manuckjee Dadabhoy.
Kaieteur (s)—120 cases matches, Tyebally Sooltanally; 25 cases sherry and 31 cases whisky, Hajee Khaja Meya; 13 barrels raisin, Jeewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 1 hogshead cognac, 5 cases moselle, 28 cases claret, 10 cases sherry, 1 case gin and 1 case curacao, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 100 cases matches, Naboobhoy Mahamedally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—61 boxes brandy, D. P. Batha and Co; 29 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

AUGUST 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s)—25 cases Slates, Tyebally Mahamedally; 32 kegs iron rivets, Esmalljee Ebram Kurwa; 50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Trentham Hall (s)—10 cases umbrellas, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta (s)—31 casks pale ale, W. B. Green.
Sumatra (s)—8 cases papers, Abdoolally Meya Saheb Surufally.
Kaiteur (s)—25 packages pale ale, Benn, Ashley and Co; 25 drums varnish and 50 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 13 bales wall papers, Jeewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—60 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 61 boxes brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall (s)—20 bales rags, 78 bales wool, and 101 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, Tricumdass Lowjee; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 25 bales wool, Runchordass Morarjee.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy—4 cwts ivory, Surriff Durvesh; 8 cwts ivory, Jairam Sewjee; 16½ cwts ivory, Mahanledjee Hajee Adamjee; 3¾ cwts ivory, Adamjee Tar Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s)—380 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Sumatra (s)—500 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia (s)—135 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmeedass; 70 bales cotton, Ramnarayen Gungaparsad; 100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Dido (s)—25 bales twist, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Dido (s)—50 bales twist, Shriram Sewdutroy; 89 bales twist and 32 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta, 25 bales twist, Dewcurran Ramcoover; 90 bales twist and 33 chests opium, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29.

Keyser, Major, Royal Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Conolly, Lieut.-Col., S. C., from leave, from England.
Edwards, Col., Bombay, 2nd. Grenadiers, from leave, from England.
Parkyn, Lieut., The Royal Irish, from leave, from England.
Walsh, Captain, R. A., from leave, from England.
Radiant, Lieut.-Col., 1st Madras N. I., from leave, from England.
Jackson, Lieut., 1st Bombay Lancers, from leave, from England.
Tanner, Col., 2nd Belooch Regt., from leave, from England.
Masters, Lieut., 2nd C. I. Horse, on leave, from Agra.

AUGUST 30.

King, Capt. S. C., on leave, from Sawant Wari.
Martin, Lieut.-Col., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Agra.
Wooldridge, Major, staff, on duty, from Quetta.
Story, Major, South Lancashire Regt., on leave, from Quetta.
Anstruther-Thomson, 2nd Lieut., 13th Hussars, on leave from Quetta.
Tillard, Lieut.-Col., R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.

Tanner, Col., 2nd Belooch Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.

AUGUST 30.

Free, Major, R. A., on leave, to England.
Rediant, Lieut.-Col., 21st Madras N. I., from leave, to Trichinopoly.
Jackson, Lieut., 1st Bombay Lancers, from leave, to Neemuch.
Tillard, Lieut.-Col., R. H. A., on leave, to England.
Story, Major, South Lancashire Regt., on leave, to England.
Anstruther-Thomson, 2nd Lieut., 13th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Bowles, Lieut., 1st. Batn. East Surrey Regt., on duty, to Daver.
Galloway, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Belooch Regt., on leave, to England.
Walsh, Captain, R. A., to rejoin, to Attock.
Martin, Lieut.-Col., C. I. Horse, on leave, to England.
Masters, Lieut., 2nd C. I. Horse, on leave, to England.
Lewes, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, August 31.

1. There will be squad drill at the Town Hall, this day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. The manual firing and bayonet exercises will be practised. There will be sword drill for Officers and Serjeants. All members are requested to attend.

2. The usual monthly regimental committee meeting will be held at the head-quarters on Thursday next, the 1st September, 1881, at 6 p. m.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 27.)

AGENT GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

Lieut. C. W. Ravenshaw, Offg. Supdt., Rajputana State Railway Police, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Surgn J. F. Tuohy, M. D., assumed medical charge of the Haroti and Tonk Agency on the forenoon of the 9th Aug.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H. W. Duperier, R. E., Asst. Eng. 1st Grade, passed the Deptl Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 3rd June.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Construction Section, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in P. W. Dept. Code, on 16th July.

Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on 4th July.

Mr. R. Sivewright, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, passed the Deptl. Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th instant.

Mr. W. Monies, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to the Delhi-Ferozepore Railway Survey.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HERBERT—June 23rd, at Umtata, Cape Colony, William Herbert, Sergeant Major, Baker's Horse, and formerly of H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, killed by a fall from his horse.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RUSSELL—August 29th, at Deolali, Gordon Wickham, infant son of John Grey Russell, aged 1 year and 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STOWELL—August 25th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Charles F. Stowell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FERGUSON—WATT—June 29th, at Macduff, N. B., by the Rev. Joseph Gardner, M. A., Free Church, Macduff, brother-in-law of the bride, John Ferguson, M. D., Punjab Medical Service, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Alex. Watt, Esq., Macduff.

DEATHS.

HILL—August 24th, at Saugor, Ada Blanche, infant daughter of Major Rowland Hill, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, aged 7 months.
HOGAN—August 27th, at Allahabad, Bridget, the beloved wife of Jno. Hogan, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Nagpore, aged 42 years and 10 months.
JONES—August 21st, at Murree, of cholera, Arthur J. Pollock Jones, Esq., Executive Engineer, Military Works, P. W. D., Mian Mir.
ROBBINS—August 25th, at Mian Mir, Guy Mockeridge, the infant son of Surgeon Robbins, Army Medical Department, aged 3 months.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1881.

OUR correspondent "Korbite" complains of our illustrating the advantages of a system of free exchange by an example drawn from the United States. He says the case is not the same when the two exchanging countries are under different governments. Georgia and Massachusetts, we suppose, may economise labour and capital by exchanging their products, but not so England and France. We must confess that we totally fail to apprehend the logic of this objection. The *economical* effects, we should have supposed, must be precisely the same in both cases, and due to the same causes. We certainly did not think it necessary, in a short note, to show that an economy of labour and capital is always effected when men are permitted to exchange freely their products and their services. The world has been for some time in possession of the arguments by which that proposition is established, and rather desires to be mercifully spared a repetition of them. The modern advocate of protection generally begins by admitting the force of those arguments, and then goes on to urge that he has higher objects in view than a simple increase of opulence. But as he warms to his work, he very soon forgets his amiable admissions, and denounces the doctrine of free exchange as in itself ridiculous and unscientific. Now, when a doctrine is called unscientific the person who so calls it must mean that it is incorrectly deduced from certain premises, or that those premises are untrue. But the premises from which the free-trader deduces his doctrine are few and simple. He starts with the observation that human beings naturally desire their own welfare, and, in certain departments of life, pursue it with extraordinary success. No man likes to acquire a desirable object at twice the sacrifice for which he can procure it elsewhere. This is human nature, and human nature has undergone no radical change since Adam Smith wrote. The inference from these premises is obvious: that any interference with the liberty of human beings to exchange their products and services on the terms which they find most favourable must result in an increased cost and a diminished gain to both the exchanging parties. These are fundamental propositions, and cannot, in our judgment, be disputed when the terms in which they are stated are understood.

But men, it is said, are divided into nations, and the interests of nations, under the existing circumstances of the world, are not exactly parallel with those of individuals. We fully admit this, and we have nowhere asserted that a statesman should be guided solely by economical considerations. We assume, however, that material wealth is a factor of such vast signification in the life of modern nations that any legislation which avowedly augments, in any direction, the cost of production requires a very strong case to be made out before it can be accepted. Adam Smith, as is well known, defended the Navigation Laws on grounds foreign to his own science. He taught that they were necessary for national defence. But, with all respect to that eminent man, we may believe that experience has shown that he was here in error. To those who hold with us that, under a system of free exchange, the maximum efficiency of capital and labour is necessarily secured, it is obvious that each violation of that principle must be supported on its own merits. Let us examine, therefore, some of the alleged cases. It is said, for example, that a nation must not be dependent on foreigners for the instruments of self-defence. It must manufacture its own guns and cannon. The plea here is obviously insufficient, except under circumstances which can hardly be now said to exist anywhere. It is well known that even the enemies of England are freely provided with guns manufactured in England. The plea is plainly urged in the interest of manufacturers of arms, and involves a loss of national capital. Again, it is said that it is a sensible thing to protect by prohibitive duties the manufacturing industries of a young State. The plea here is an absurd one, for it not only diverts the industry of a young country from a productive to a less productive element, but it creates an industry which is under no strong inducement to minimise the cost of production. The proof of this proposition may be found in the notorious fact that not one of these protected industries dares expose itself to English competition. It is also said that the past history and the past legislation of a country have so determined the direction of its industrial energies, that any sudden change would involve a great immediate waste of capital and profound social disturbance. This plea appears to us to have great force in certain cases. It covers, we think, the case of France. But it is, of course, no argument against a *gradual* advance to commercial freedom. Again, it may be urged that a country cannot afford to lose its population, and with its population the elements of national greatness and self-defence. An admirable doctrine, to which we cordially assent! But we fail to see how this object is to be secured by diminishing the national capital, as "Korbite" complacently proposes to do by his system of protected industries. Increasing capital always means increasing population. We recommend "Korbite" to study the census returns, and explain why England alone, among European nations, augments her population so decisively. Why is population in France almost stationary? Why are the German poor flying by thousands every week from the closely protected industries of their country? Has any European country passed with less suffering than England through the late industrial crisis? The capacity which the neo-protectionists display for closing their eyes to all but one or two facts which have obtruded themselves on their notice is almost as surprising as their lordly indifference to economic reasoning. Do they really think that they can permanently increase the demand for labour in a country by violently diverting its capital into less productive channels? Are they blind to the danger of encouraging the labouring population to decide in what way, and on what terms, the capital of the country shall be employed? Protection is, in effect, a form of Socialism, and Socialism of that kind which, in a country with so dense a population as England, involves the most terrible risks.

And now, what are the facts on which the neo-protectionist relies to persuade us to listen to him? The facts are simply these. English farmers have suffered heavy losses during the last four years. These losses may be referred to increased importations of foreign food, to a succession of bad seasons, and to the fact that the English land system appears to be framed for the express purpose of divorcing capital and agriculture. They are due also to the great increase of rents during our past years of prosperity, and to a higher standard of personal expenditure among farmers and landowners. Our correspondent appears surprised at our allusion to the "luminous forecasts" of Cobden. But notwithstanding that surprise, it is a fact perfectly well known to those who have looked carefully into these matters that farmers and landowners never enjoyed such prosperity under the system of protection as they did during the thirty years which followed the repeal of the Corn Laws. It is true that Cobden erred in supposing that free trade would be universally adopted by the nations of Europe. He underestimated the opposing forces of jealousy and routine, and he did not foresee the hateful revival of military barbarism and absolute government on the Continent. He erred also, we think, in his adoption of the policy of commercial treaties, notwithstanding the great advantages which both France and England have derived from the treaty of 1860. The present stagnation in trade—for it is stagnation only, and not decline—may be partly referred, we think, to the fact that English trade has been arbitrarily directed into certain channels, has been fettered by treaty restrictions, and deprived of its elasticity and freedom. That stagnation is also, of course, more largely due to the heavy losses experienced by the agricultural population, to wars, to increased taxation, to a spirited foreign policy, and partly to the increasingly hostile tariffs of certain foreign countries. No one denies these facts. The excessive prosperity which we enjoyed from 1870 to 1874 has not been maintained. But the colours in which this situation is sometimes depicted are absurdly and grossly exaggerated. Our correspondent roundly asserts that we are consuming more than we produce, and offers, as a proof of this assertion, that we are paying for our imported food out of our capital, or by the interest of our foreign investments. The fact, of course, simply is that the foreigner is paying his debts to us in the manner which is most convenient to us. The proportion of our imports to our exports is not at all greater than it was in the days of our greatest prosperity, and it is now, as it was then, a rough measure of our profits and the fruit of our investments. Now, if twenty years ago the proportion of our exports to our imports was almost the same as it was last year, we must have been, according to "Korbite's" views, all this time on the high road to ruin. But the steady growth during the same period of the property assessed to income-tax is a decisive refutation of these idle illusions. And during the same time we have all of us been indulging ourselves in luxuries and comforts of which our fathers never dreamed. The inference which most sensible persons draw from these facts is that we have been growing enormously rich, and that the hostile tariffs of some of our friends and some of our ill-wishers are among the least significant causes of the present pause in the progress of our opulence. To those who have grasped the signification of the facts we have brought forward, the programme of the National Fair Trade League will probably seem an idle phantasy. The practical difficulties which that programme involves are also almost insuperable. Is "Korbite" prepared to exclude the wines of France by high tariffs for the patriotic and imperial luxury of drinking Australian claret? Is he prepared to deprive Lancashire of its staff of life—its American cotton? Is he going to discriminate between Canadian and American wheat, to admit the one and to exclude the other? It is, of course, just possible that a retaliatory policy with respect to France might open the eyes of certain persons in that country, though at some cost to ourselves. This is the utmost that can be said for a policy of retaliation. But it will probably be sufficient to simply decline a renewal of all commercial engagements with that country. The experiment has been one more favourable to France than it has been to ourselves, and her trade with England is of more importance to her than our trade with France is to us. A country which holds fast to the principle of always buying in the cheapest market, wherever that market may be, enjoys an immense advantage over all countries whose trade is under restriction. They are at least as anxious to sell as we are to buy. And if they decline to be paid in the only way in which we can pay them, we shall provide ourselves elsewhere. So long as we adhere to this golden rule we need be under no alarm about our exports. Upon this point the experience of the past is decisive, notwithstanding recent trials. The foreign tariffs, with slight exceptions, have been as hostile as they are now during the last twenty years, and it was only during the exceptional years referred to above that our exports were larger than they were last year.

SIR BARTLE FRERE has left so many personal friends in Bombay, that any appeal from his pen for a reconsideration of the verdict which has been so generally pronounced against him is sure to meet with friendly sympathy. The feeling against him is rather one of pity than of anger. People who followed his career here have not forgotten how impressionable and unsteady he was; how easily he was carried away by any strong feeling in those about him; and how dearly he loved the breath of popular applause. In South Africa a man of this temperament was in circumstances where it was inevitable that he should do harm. For a time it seemed as though Sir Bartle Frere could combine the parts of a Roman proconsul, moving armies, annexing provinces, and overthrowing kingdoms, with the part of an English statesman, who feels at his back the steady support of public opinion. Could a vain and confident man be expected to keep his head under such conditions? Sir Bartle Frere certainly did not; and the guilt of the Zula War, which has been universally condemned by responsible statesmen of both parties, and which he will carry with him to his grave, is the gnawing punishment of his levity and presumption. We are confident that no excuses which he can put forward will now materially affect the judgment of the country. His own writings and despatches are the strongest evidence against him. It only remains, therefore, for his advocates to dispute the competence of the tribunal, and to claim for themselves the unique possession of political discernment and information. This is the last resource of defeated and discredited parties in our day, as patriotism in Dr. Johnson's day was the "last resource of a scoundrel." Indeed, the claim is sometimes seriously put forward that the foreign interests of England are only understood in Pall Mall and St. James's-street, or in the suburban villas where the Cockney politician ponders the dark oracles of the *St. James's Gazette*, or warms his soul with the eloquence of the *Telegraph*. The rest of England counts for nothing in the judgment of this self-constituted Areopagus. We really require a second Vanbrugh to re-call to life the London politician, the inimitable Mr. Quidnunc, who amused our comedy-loving ancestors during the Seven-years War. The gentleman who could not sleep for thinking of the Mediterranean, and what would happen if we lost it; who feared that the cause of Protestants was lost for ever "unless the Grand Turk made a diversion in their favour;" and who could find no body who properly understood his theory of the balance of power, is a character who may be found at any hour between 4 and 8 p. m. in the clubs of Pall Mall. His confidence in his own sagacity never wavers, and his prophetic foresight remains unabashed, let fortune take what turn it will. But, alas! the genius of comedy is almost as extinct in England as patriotism, in Mr. Quidnunc's opinion, was then, and we are left to gather what amusement we can, with the help of *Punch*, from the flying humours and follies of the day. Poor Sir Bartle Frere is sadly mistaken if he thinks that the verdict of his West End friends will reverse the verdict of the country. Still England is generous, and would prefer to recall his many excellent qualities and his past services, if he would only allow her to do so. But it may be doubted whether Sir Bartle Frere himself is taking the right road to this desirable end.

MR. GLADSTONE has not been deterred by the ingratitude of Lords Brabourne and Sherbrooke from introducing a few more of his supporters into the House of Lords. The list given in our telegram yesterday includes a few great landowners. It is almost hoping against hope that they may remember that their historic House should aim at something higher than the preservation of class interests. Sir Harcourt Johnston has always been considered a strong Liberal. Sir Richard Tufton has held firm to the Whig principles of his family, and last year made a gallant attempt to wrest Westmoreland from the house of Lowther. The Marquis of Tweeddale and Lord Reay are both men of distinguished reputation. On the whole, the list of new peers contrasts favourably with those of recent years. It signifies a distinct addition to the prestige and intellectual force of the aristocratic Chamber.

THE first result of the Irish Land Bill is one which will be received with general equanimity. At a banquet given the night before last, by some indiscreet friends, to Mr. Dillon, who was released from jail only the other day on the plea that further confinement might endanger his life, that gentleman "strongly denounced" the Bill, but added that, in the circumstances in which he found the question, he proposed to "retire into private life." This is encouraging; and if all Mr. Dillon's followers were to go and do likewise, they might perhaps be allowed to denounce the Bill as violently as any pseudo-Liberal or Tory peer. The reason for Mr. Dillon's decision is also worth noting. If Mr. Parnell has been constrained to advise his retainers to give the Bill a fair trial, the fact is a pretty clear indication of the light in which the measure is generally regarded in Ireland.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

THE Board of Trade returns for last month, which have been issued this week, show no very remarkable results, the exports being well maintained, while the imports have fallen off a little. The total declared value of the exports was £20,429,889 last month against £20,270,579 in July, 1880, and £16,611,122 in July, 1879. The total for the seven months was £129,738,364 this year, against £127,904,313 in the corresponding period of 1880, and £105,437,615 in that of 1879. Cotton manufactures are among the items that have increased, but the gain last month was very slight. It was more conspicuous in cotton yarns, the total export of which was 23,640,900 lbs., against 20,796,700 lbs. in July, 1880. Of this the proportion to Bombay was 927,200 lbs., against 741,000 lbs. in July, 1880, and only 311,200 lbs. in July, 1879. The total of cotton piece-goods last month was 407,689,800 yards, against 402,356,800 yards, in July, 1880, and 393,796,300 yards in July, 1879; the proportion to Bombay being 36,333,100 yards, against 37,742,700 yards and 21,308,700 yards. To Bengal last month there was a decrease of 9 per cent. in the piece-goods. The imports show a great falling off in raw cotton: the total receipts were only 692,017 cwts., against 1,062,774 cwts. in July, 1880, while the proportion from India was only 97,894 cwts. against 254,519 cwts. in July, 1880. The import of wheat from India was 480,616 cwts. last month, against 436,962 cwts. in July, 1880, and only 32,280 cwts. in July, 1879. The value of this last commodity imported in the first seven months of the present year was £1,748,670, against £985,561 in the corresponding period of 1880, and only £129,102 in 1879.

Mr. Bourke, the late Under-Secretary here for Foreign Affairs, first under Lord Derby and then under Lord Salisbury, has started for Constantinople, where he is to do what he can for the Turkish bondholders, in conjunction with a delegate from the French section of those bondholders. There has been a good deal of speculation in the bonds on the strength of this mission, many persons fancying there is an analogy between the case of Turkey and that of Egypt, as regenerated by the efforts of Mr. Goschen. In reality there is not the slightest analogy, the regeneration of Egypt being as much a political as a financial work. If Egypt had not been the highway to India, an English Government would never have gone so far as Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet did, and unless they had gone so far Egypt would not have been regenerated, that is, the late Khedive would still have been left to oppress, waste, and misgovern. Lord Beaconsfield and M. Waddington loyally cooperated to aid the efforts of Mr. Goschen, Sir Rivers Wilson, and Major Baring, and went so far as to depose the Khedive rather than have those efforts baulked. They, in fact, commanded success by the high hand. But how different is the position of Turkey? No two Powers, or any number of Power, would agree to depose the Sultan and govern his vast dominions, and no one better knows this than himself. Hence, in the last resort, he will oppose a *non possumus* to Mr. Bourke's recommendations, in the absolute confidence that his obstruction will not be overcome by superior force. Now, the very essence of the bondholders' position is that to get anything they must have fiscal reform. But fiscal reform will never be carried out in Turkey without the help of independent European officials; and they will not be tolerated by the Sultan, as he would regard independent officials (and rightly too) as an infringement of his prerogatives and supreme authority. The only way of getting such control would be to obtain, as in Egypt, an International Financial Commission. This was alluded to in the Treaty of Berlin, but only in the way of recommendation. The project, therefore, is not likely ever to be realised, for such a Commission would involve a much more serious infringement of the Sultan's prerogatives than even European officials, or rather it would include them, and a good deal more besides. But even if, contrary to all probabilities, the Sultan were to say he would accept a thorough international control which would guard the treasury, put the harem on short allowance, and stop the peculation of favourites, it is doubtful whether the Powers could ever be got to agree upon the machinery to be employed. One grave difficulty stands in the way at the outset, namely, the Russian war indemnity extorted from Turkey as one of the conditions of peace. The amount—£24,000,000—is, relatively to Turkey's means, so enormous that the payment is an utter impossibility, unless either she were to raise a large loan, or to have so rapid a financial recovery as to realise an annual surplus at once. But, supposing an International Commission to be established, Russia would put forward her claim without delay, and would lay an embargo on the first available cash, without any other Power being able to say her nay. In that case, where would be the bondholders? I have reason to think that no one is more conscious of these difficulties than Mr. Bourke himself, and he has done what he could to prevent exaggerated hopes being formed; but the Paris operators have started a vast speculation for the rise on the strength of the news they expect to receive from Constantinople, or of the rumours which they quite well know will be set afloat as often as they are wanted. I may mention that, independently of Mr. Bourke's mission, a good many attempts are now being made to introduce capital into Turkey or otherwise benefit the country by opening it up, and some of these have an interest for Indian politicians. For instance, the Euphrates Valley railway scheme is pushed by enterprising people. In its present shape I do not believe it has any chance, and the Turks do not like it. But a similar work may be accomplished by sections, and some grants have been made in Asia Minor and Syria, which will help on the work of connecting the Levant and the Persian Gulf by railway.

The attempt to allot Council bills on Wednesday last ended in another failure, not so complete as on some previous occasions, but still a relative failure. Of the 35 lakhs offered only 15 were taken, namely, 12 on Calcutta and 3 on Bombay. The minimum was 1-7¾: 1-16 higher than last week's price, the Council having apparently been encouraged by the rise in the interval in silver and the exchange to raise their terms. As usual, they miscalculated the market, and only came off better than last time because of the circumstance that the blank in the allotments had left one or two of the banks in a position where it was necessary to obtain means of remittance. The controversy as to the wisdom or impolicy of the Council's new arrangement rages more fiercely than ever as these fluctuations in the results of the tenders become known. It is now said that while the Council advertises weekly an amount of £350,000 and hardly allots any, it really negotiates considerable allotments in private, but will not let the price be known; and £100,000 of the bills was thus, it is said, disposed of on Tuesday, the day before the public tenders. Of course, if this be true the assumption must be that the Council sold privately at lower than its published minimum, for otherwise it would obviously be to its advantage to make known the fact of a sale which could not but influence favourably the forthcoming tenders. As matters now stand, it looks as if the Council, while ostensibly holding out for a minimum high enough to have a steadying effect on the exchange, admit their inability to control the market, by taking bills at a lower rate when they can, but do not like to acknowledge as much. To a plain outsider it would seem that rather than this confusing combination of open offers at one price and secret sales at another, it would be far better to reduce the drawings altogether, say to £200,000. This would influence the exchange, if any thing would, while it might supply the Council with all the money they need at present, which is not much. I should add that the member of the Council who is supposed to be responsible for the minimum device is Mr. Currie, the banker.

The money market here has grown rapidly in firmness since last week, and is now in a very interesting position. A week ago yesterday bills were placed at 1⅛ per cent., and now the rate is 2½ per cent., the same as the bank minimum. The change is entirely due to the export of gold which is in progress not only for Italy, but for the United States, the Argentine republic, and other quarters. So strong is this export demand, and so continuous is it likely to be from now until the end of the year, that it is freely asserted by good judges of the market that we shall see the bank rate at 6 per cent. before December. If this were to happen it would be a serious matter for business, in some departments at least, and it would certainly do no good to produce or produce houses; but I think the fear is exaggerated. The Bank minimum may go to 4 per cent. by November. I don't think it will go to 6. Even the slight rise in the value of money this last week has turned the exchanges in our favour, and a further rise would bring gold from many parts of the world, France included. It happens, fortunately, that the capitalist houses here which have the management of the arrangements for sending gold either to Italy or to America have no interest in perturbing the market, but a very strong interest the other way. Such firms as Barings, Hambro, Stern, and others are never benefied by stringent money markets; what they have permanently at risk so far exceeding any possible gain they may realise from the use of the capital they command. Accordingly, as soon as any thing like the commencement of tightness is observable, these contractors for the Italian and Argentine loans will stay their hands and stop withdrawing gold, until the market has had time to recover its equanimity. In fact, this is what happened only yesterday. A lot of gold was taken for Italy last week, and about £350,000 more on Tuesday. The intention was to take out £300,000 more; but the value of money rose so fast on this rumour, that the contractors conveyed an intimation to the Governor of the Bank of England that they intended to withdraw no more until next week. This hint just prevented the bank directors from raising their rate yesterday from 2½ per cent. to 3. It may be expected that similar care will be shown on future occasions. Still, if the gold is wanted it must go, and within a certain period it will go. At best nothing more can be done than to modify the pressure. Therefore I am sure we shall have money to a certain extent dearer, and perhaps the highest point may be close to the end of the year. But for the reasons given, I have no anticipation of serious pressure. It is of course inevitable that certain results should happen which may not be agreeable to investors. Thus all the more solid securities which have been forced up to an altogether unnatural height by the paucity of channels for the employment of money will decline in value, and are now declining, as money becomes more wanted for business objects. Consols have fallen 1 per cent. in less than a month. India 4 per cents., Rupee paper, and railways have all receded in market price for the same reason, accompanied by Colonial Government securities and the better class of railway debentures. Of course it was ridiculous that an investor should be unable to get more than 3¼ per cent. for his money when sunk in securities which used to yield him 5 per cent.; and the anomaly, it was always quite clear, would be redressed some day.

The only failure reported since my last which is worth communicating is that of Mr. Samuel Lord, cotton-broker, of Grosvenor Buildings, Liverpool, with liabilities amounting to about £30,000.

As regards the two public questions which have been so much discussed of late, the International Monetary Conference and the new commercial Treaty with France, matters remain very much in *status quo*. Holders of silver and Anglo-Indians anticipate something from the Conference when it meets again next April, but are meanwhile content that silver is firm in price, and that exchange indicates an improved tendency. As for the French Commercial Treaty, I am as little hopeful as ever I was that anything favourable will result from the present negotiations. The expiring treaty, it must not be forgotten, has not yet been renewed for three months from the time, 8th November next, when it runs out, and this of itself is a bad sign, because it shows that the French Government do not consider the negotiations have as yet brought out any chance of an agreement. If, or when, the formal prolongation for three months is announced, we may then consider that by concessions on one side or the other the door has been opened to a possible treaty; but that is all. The treaty itself will still have to be elaborated, and he who expects that a better one than that now expiring will be extorted from France is, to parody Dr. Johnson, less to be admired for excess of hopefulness than pitied for defect of intelligence.

FAIR TRADE *versus* FREE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest the letters of your correspondents "Enoch Craggs" and "V. B. G." on free trade and protection; also your leaders on the same subject. I cannot perceive that the latter do more than treat the question of free trade as one as equally settled as the rotundity of the earth, and therefore not requiring any argument to support it. The doctrine of free trade carried out to its utmost length means that nations should confine themselves to the production of that which they cannot buy cheaper from other countries. Thus if a nation has, say, a population of twenty millions, and can under the aforesaid conditions only find employment for eighteen millions, the remaining two millions must transfer themselves to other lands, where they may earn a living by producing that which can be produced cheaper there than elsewhere, and for which there is a greater demand in the markets of the world than the country to which they have emigrated is able to supply for want of hands. Of course, it may happen that a certain part of the world may be able to produce an article cheaper than other places, but for which there is only a limited demand, and the production of which, therefore, can only support a certain number of people. But, says the nation, we cannot afford to lose two millions of our population; there are other matters to be taken into consideration besides the individual wealth of the eighteen millions whom we can manage to feed strictly according to the laws of free trade. No doubt, supposing the two millions to be enabled to remain at home by reason of their working at some protected occupation, then the eighteen millions would be worse off by the extra amount they would have to pay for the protected article than if they bought it cheaper elsewhere. But as regards the nation it would lose the capital possessed by the two millions, should they leave it; also their producing and consuming powers. Although their productions do not add to the direct wealth of the country, still they help to pay the revenue, and add to the capacity of the home market, which, as a rule, is the most profitable. In the case of a young country it may be desirable to build up industries by having, as it were, to serve an apprenticeship of protection. Further, the two millions may not wish to leave their homes, nor the country to which they belong be able, in view of attack from other Powers, to afford to part with them. Moreover, they may represent the most able-bodied of their race, already deteriorating from being crowded into towns, and working at deleterious occupations; for, to quote a saying of Adam Smith, and one that has not become obsolete through change of conditions, "Defence is of much more importance than opulence." I therefore lay down that the theories of universal free trade are practically inapplicable to the world as it is, and could only apply if the universe was composed of one great human family, devoid of nationality, of one race, one creed, of similar ideas and sentiments, willing and able to make any part of the globe their habitation, and impervious to any change of climate. Last, but not least, human strife must have ceased for all time. Such an ideal is manifestly a delusion, and until it comes to pass, free trade is an equal delusion.

So much for free trade proper; now as regards modified free trade, that is, duties on some few articles, chiefly luxuries, for the sake of revenue, and free imports of all raw materials and food, unless the latter should destroy the agricultural interests, and drive out of the country the most able-bodied of the population. At the time of the abolition of the Corn Laws, and greatly reduced duties on all imports, it was stated by the free trade party that our agriculture had nothing to fear from American competition; further, that all nations would follow our example. Cobden said in 1844 that we might as well not expect the sun to rise in the heavens, as that in ten years a single civilized nation would have protective tariffs. How utterly false all such prophecies, up to the present time, have turned out, is well known, and admits of no contradiction. Yet in your leader of the 26th you appear to infer that the "forecasts of Cobden were exact and luminous." I quite agree with "Enoch Craggs" that our great desire for free trade 40 years ago was actuated by a selfish spirit, as we had most to gain from such a change: nothing more nor less than the supply of the world for probably an age or more with a number of manufactured articles, for some of which we produced the raw material, and which altogether would employ the majority of our artisans and indirectly be a source of wealth to all classes. As it was, at that time, we were not only able to produce a number of articles cheaper than other countries, but other nations not being able to supply themselves, were obliged to buy of us. Under these circumstances, and with only partial free trade, we sold a vast amount of manufactured goods to other nations, and made such a profit thereby that the few foreign manufactured articles we bought were of no account. Discoveries of gold about this time further increased the demand for our productions.

But time went on, and other countries learnt to manufacture for their own requirements, and as their producing powers increased, fostered by protective tariffs, they bought less and less from us, and their import duties, instead of being lessened, were rather increased, till we have reached the present aspect of affairs. That may be called one-sided free trade; that is, our markets are open to all comers, and we are even beaten by outside countries in our own home and neutral markets, whilst those of foreigners are being every day more closely shut against us. What is the result? Trade falling off, and most irregular, reduced wages, and often none at all, to a large portion of the working population; agriculture on the high road to ruin, the country at large consuming more than it produces, and only temporarily able to pay for the food it imports by the interest on its savings invested abroad, and by dipping into its capital. Thoughtful men at home to whom the welfare of their country is more than their own infallibility are not ashamed to change their opinions under the overwhelming pressure of new and unforeseen events. These men are considering how the nation is to be kept together, how we are to find employment for our people, who otherwise must depart in thousands to other lands, with a corresponding loss to the State. In your article you say free trade between the United States of America is the great cause of their prosperity. This appears to me to be outside the question of free trade between different nations. Well, what people at home are now looking to as a remedy for our commercial retrogression and general decline, is free trade throughout our Empire: a commercial empire union, to coin an expression. This appears to be embodied in what is called the "National Fair Trade League," a new organization, growing fast, and destined, I have no doubt, to assume gigantic proportions, and make its voice heard far and wide in the land. Many of its ideas are included in a very able article in this month's *Nineteenth Century*, by Sir E. Sullivan, whose statements and array of facts are not to be cast on one side as worthless. Nor can any arguments, wherever they may appear, be met or got rid of except by proving them to be false. I will now endeavour briefly, as one of the "ghosts," to point out how this new commercial policy and withdrawal from the ultra principles of free trade would benefit the nation. The colonies would take a largely increased amount of our manufactured goods free or at a very low duty—they now buy a third of our exports—and this would give a steady stimulus to our trade at home. We, on the other hand, would give them an advantage over other nations who did not take our goods at a fair exchange, by putting duties on the imports of all such countries. This would be a direct inducement to our surplus population to emigrate to our own dependencies, and not to foreign lands, where they become our rivals and possible enemies. Such a programme would be of infinite advantage to the nation at large; would revive our now failing industries; would tend to oblige foreigners to reduce their tariffs; and lastly, would no doubt pave the way for that great and glorious consummation, so much desired by all true and enlightened Englishmen—a federal union of the Empire.

KORBITE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to trouble you with a few criticisms on your correspondent "Enoch Craggs'" letter on "Protection *vs.* Free trade." In the first place your correspondent's opinions are not remarkable for their consistency. The doctrine of free trade seems to him an illustration of national self-delusion; it is founded on our insular selfishness and indifference to the national wants of our neighbours. Further, it means the maximum development of England's commercial supremacy, and the ruin of her commercial rivals. In fact because England is benefited by it, we are taking an unfair advantage of our protectionist neighbours, and we ought to shake off our natural selfishness and the doctrine together. But after these denunciations of our national selfishness in our policy of free trade, we have the following reply of a protectionist to a free-trader:—"I cannot trade with you on your terms. Your natural advantages are greater than mine, and if we compete on equal terms I shall be ruined. I must do what I can to protect my own interests." This, no doubt, is much what a protectionist would say; but for a man who advances these opinions—who, far from competing on equal terms, is going to use artificial means to protect his own interests, to talk of the selfishness of free trade, is ridiculous.

Again, your correspondent believes that the free-traders, in repealing the Corn Laws, were perfectly right. The mercantile interest, backed up by the millions of consumers, was not to be trodden upon for the sake of the class of landed proprietors, who wished to retain in their hands the huge monopoly of the food market. Yet, when weco me to coal and iron, he flies off at a tangent. Conceding that if an outsider can supply us with corn, we should not be taxed to support the class specially interested in keeping the food monopoly in their own hands, he would yet veto the free admission of coal and iron, lest the coal and iron industries should be ruined. Why should the monopoly of the coal and iron interest receive a greater degree of protection than that of the landed interest? What are the national and political reasons for supporting the former by protection, and letting the latter fall a victim to the rival system of free trade? Your correspondent can hardly base so important a distinction on the ground that corn, being so vastly more necessary than coal, iron, or anything else, the considerations which apply to everything else are inapplicable to this one item. Assuming for the sake of argument that there are occasions when economical theory must give way to practical considerations, there is no doubt that the theory as such must be of universal application. To make this perfectly clear, we have only to look at the principle which lies at the root of the whole doctrine. That principle is briefly this, that the nation exists for the benefit of no particular class or industry, but each particular class or industry exists for the benefit of the nation at large. If England can get cheaper corn from America than she can produce herself, artizans are not to be taxed to buy the dearer home production, in order that the landed interest may not be out of pocket. If coal could be landed in London from the other side of the world at half the price at which it can be brought there from Wales, the millions of consumers should have the benefit of it, and should not be forced by protective duties for the benefit of the single class who own and work coal mines to pay the original high rates. What applies to one item must apply to another, and no artificial distinctions between corn and coal and iron have any permanent foundation.

I quite agree with your correspondent that restrictions on trade are admissions of commercial inferiority, admissions that the protected trade would not live but for protection. I accept his issue, and say, by all means let it die rather than that the subject should be taxed to support an unprofitable trade. Secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number by letting them buy in the cheapest market. I grant, indeed, that national development depends on many other things than buying in the cheapest market, but that it depends on fostering by artificial means trades and industries that cannot stand on their own bases, I utterly deny. The industries that are worth anything will flourish of their own accord, on the principle of the survival of the fittest.

That a discussion on such a worn-out subject should seriously arise at the latter part of the nineteenth century is remarkable. But no one can believe that whatever foreign nations may do, England, with her claims to be the leader of civilisation, will ever consent to a retrograde step in this matter. A cry for the taxation of that article which it is desired to buy cheap, because other nations choose to tax themselves in the same way, seems on the face of it absurd. National considerations are above class considerations, and though the world is not yet an Utopia in which war is extinct and the commercial interests of all nations identical, yet we are moving forwards, and cosmopolitan considerations may some day be above national ones.

A LIBERAL.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day, containing a detailed account of the inquest held on the body of Dhunjibhoy Sorabji Kandawalla, it is asserted that I did not agree with the verdcit of the majority of the jury. This is an erroneous assertion, and I am desirous that it should be corrected. I concurred in the verdict returned at the inquest, but considered that Dr. Pesikaka lacked that caution and energy usually displayed by doctors, especially in the treatment of cases in which life is depending on the energy of the surgeon and the perfection of his instrument.—Yours, &c.,

August 30. R. H. WEBB.

H. M.'S TROOPSHIPS.

IN addition to the vessels detailed in our issue of the 25th instant to arrive at Bombay with troops during the ensuing season, two more are included in the programme, viz., one on the 2nd April and the other on the 7th idem. The programme now stands as follows:—The first troopship to arrive on 18th October; second, 25th October; third, 29th October; fourth, 5th November; fifth, 6th January; sixth, 13th January; seventh, 19th January; eighth, 24th January (from Gibraltar); ninth, 28th March; tenth, 2nd April; eleventh, 7th April; twelfth, 12th April.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE following statement shows the enrolled strength of Volunteer Corps and number of efficients on 1st December, 1880:—

Corps.	Enrolled Strength.	Efficients. Officers.	Efficients. Non-Comd. officers.	Efficients. Volunteers.	Efficients. Total.	Sergeant Instructors 1st and 2nd class.	Drill-Instructors.	Head-Quarters.
1st Pjb V R C	310	11	29	270	304	5	..	Lahore.
2nd Pjb (or Simla) V R C	290	15	43	206	264	1	..	Simla.
3rd or S P & D Rly V R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	189	4	[illegible]	Lahore.
Behar M R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mozufferpore.
Calcutta V R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calcutta.
Do (Cadet Co)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E B Ry V R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N B State Ry V R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E I R V R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tirpoot State Ry V R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangalore V R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do (Cadet Co)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur V R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allahabad V R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mussoorie V R C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mussoorie.
Naini Tal V R C	62	3	8	49	67	1 (2nd cl)	..	Naini Tal.
Lucknow V R C	156	9	30	129	168	1 (1st cl)	..	Lucknow.
Thomason College V R C	35	1	2	20	23	..	1	Roorkee.
Darjeeling V R C	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Darjeeling.
Do (Cadet Co)	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cawnpore V R C	48	2	4	31	37	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agra V R C	463	22	43	307	372	4 (1st cl)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berar V R C	101	5	9	34	48	2 (1st cl)	[illegible]	Akola.
Gazipur V R C	210	2	2	19	23	1	..	Gazipur.
Sylhet V R C	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sylhet.
Madras V G & Ry V	618	15	71	403	489	2	1	Ft. St. Geo.†
Moulmein V R C	175	7	15	114	136	1	..	Moulmein.
Rangoon V R C	149	7	17	48	72	1	2	Rangoon.
Do (Cadet Co)	120	1	16	60	77	..	..	Do.
Do and Irrawaddy S Ry V R C	178	4	12	74	90	2	..	Do.
Akyab V R C	83	4	9	30	43	1	..	Akyab.
Madras Duke's Own V Arty	61	3	8	34	45	1	2	Madras.
Rangoon V Arty	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	Rangoon.‡
G I P Ry V C	960	20	86	788	894	8 (1st cl)	..	Bombay.
Bombay V R C	720	25	80	422	527	3	4	Do.
Bombay B & C I Ry V C	144	2	16	82	100	2	..	Do.
Sind V R C	179	1	2	9	12	1	..	Karachi.§
Total..	8734	324	872	5754				
Grand total..	..	..	..	..	6950			

* Information wanting.
† 18 inefficients at head-quarters; the remaining at outlying stations on the railway, where rifle ranges are not at present available.
‡ The number of efficients cannot be stated, none having done class-firing.
§ 1st season of instruction not yet completed.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LOSS OF H. M. S. DOTEREL.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The enquiry respecting the loss of H. M. S. Doterel indicates that the explosion was the result of an absence of ventilation in the magazine.

BANQUET TO MR. J. DILLON.

A banquet was given last night to Mr. J. Dillon, who made a speech strongly denouncing the Land Act, and said that, as he could not agree with Mr. Parnell's advice to give it a fair trial, he should therefore retire into private life.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 29.

The latest bulletins state that President Garfield still continues to mend.

AFFAIRS IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, AUGUST 29.

The Arabs are threatening the town of Susa, which the French will probably occupy.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera................................ 4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	....	102½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	....	82¼
4½ ,, do.		89¾
3 Consols for account	....	99¾
5 French Rentes	....	116¼
Bar Silver	....	51¾

Arrivals—Deccan, Polluce, and Inchmornish.
Departure—Knight of the Bath.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUGUST 30, 12 A. M.

Mail-steamer Rosetta, from Bombay, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Amoy. *Via* Amoor, interrupted beyond Gutztaff.

MADRAS, AUG. 30, 6-40 P. M.

Land line to Manila interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 29.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 78·7 Farht.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.

At 6 a.m.	.. ..	78·1
,, 10 a.m.	.. ..	82·5
,, 2 p.m.	.. ..	85·9
,, 4 p.m	.. ..	84·8

CRICKET.

NORTH *vs.* SOUTH.

(By Telegram.)

POONA, AUGUST 30.

The match North *vs.* South was continued to-day. The following is the full score :—

SOUTH.

1ST INNINGS.

Holmes, b Wilkins	2
Challenor, b Wilkins	5
Steele, b Wilkins	7
Shewan, b Wilkins	6
Eccles, b Wilkins	0
Fanshawe, run out	31
Pottenger, b Gell	27
Cottrell, b Gell	0
Hobday, not out	19
Mull, b Gell	0
Singleton, run out	2
Extras	12
Total	109

2ND INNINGS.

Holmes, b Wilkins	1
Challenor, not out	13
Steele, b Wilkins	6
Shewan, ct Bunbury b Wilkins	[illegible]
Eccles, run out	38
Fanshawe, l b w, b Wood	16
Pottenger, b Holland	31
Hobday, run out	2
Singleton, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Challenor 4 wickets for 22 runs.
Mull 3 wickets for 43 runs.
Eccles 1 wicket for 33 runs.
Steele 1 wicket for 21 runs.
Pottenger 1 wicket for 5 runs.

NORTH.

1ST INNINGS.

Wilkins, b Challenor	0
Holland, b Mull	52
Leach, l b w, b Challenor	11
Gell, st Fanshawe, b Steele	0
Bunbury, b Mull	5
Kennedy, b Pottenger	8
Boevey, ct Shewan b Eccles	14
Lawrence, ct Challenor b Mull	17
Wood, b Challenor	41
Adams, b Challenor	0
Campbell, not out	3
Extras	32
Total	175

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Wilkins 5 wickets for 22 runs.
Gell 3 wickets for 23 runs.

THE Mahomedans of Bombay celebrated their Ramzan Eed with additional rejoicing, as they converted a Parsee to their faith on that day. The Parsee papers, however, explain that the convert was only a *quasi*-Parsee, being the offspring of one of that race by a Mahomedan woman, and that he had been made a Zoroastrian in the way such children are adopted into the creed, by being invested with the religious garment.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Bushire that H. M.'s ship Woodlark has arrived there from Muskat with H. H. the Sultan of Muskat on board. His Highness went ashore and was received by the Wally (Governor of Guadar) merchants and his subjects with great rejoicings. The weather up the Gulf is very pleasant.

A SOWAR of the 7th Bengal Cavalry has been sentenced to be hanged for killing a native officer of his regiment by discharging a loaded carbine at him. The report published in General Orders states :—" At a general court-martial assembled at Chaman, South Afghanistan, on the 26th July, Sowar Mewa Sing, 7th Bengal Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge :—Having at Chaman, South Afghanistan, on or about the 25th June, 1881, used criminal force to Kote Duffadar Goormukh Sing, his superior officer, distinguishable as such, by discharging at him a carbine loaded with powder and a bullet, whereby he wounded the said Kote Duffadar Goormukh Sing, and caused his death." The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him " to suffer death by being hanged by the neck till he be dead." The finding and sentence have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

MR. SYDNEY SHADBOLT, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, who published a book on the Zulu War, announces that he has now " in an advanced state of preparation" a work to be entitled " The Afghan Campaigns of 1878-80." The new book, which will consist of " historical, biographical, and service record divisions," is to be dedicated by permission to Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., V.C., &c., and will be published by Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Co. Mr. Shadbolt is being assisted by " general and other officers who held command in the recent operations," and he requests that officers who were employed in the war, and who have not already forwarded records of their services, and adjutants who have not already sent in materials for summaries of the movements of their regiments, will communicate with him.

DEHRA, it appears, is full of Foresters. The Forest School now coming into working order is the motive of this gathering. Lectures on botany and forestry are going on, and examinations are beginning. A museum of forest products is being formed, and a herbarium and library.

A LETTER from the Secretary of State sanctions the continuance, for other five years, of the personal allowances at present granted to covenanted civilians in the North-West Provinces, on the understanding that the arrangement is strictly temporary, and subject to reconsideration in the year 1886, or earlier if necessary.

MAJOR-GENERAL FRASER, C.B., has left Simla on short leave, and Colonel W. L. Trevor, V. C., officiates as Secretary in the Public Works Department.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, expectation at Simla points confidently to the appointment of Lord William Beresford, V.C., as Military Secretary to the Viceroy, when Colonel White, C.B., V.C., retires next month to take the command of his regiment, the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is informed that the present inquiry into transport contractors' accounts is mainly confined to the accusation brought against them of overcharges to an extent which even a generous department was unable to submit to. The contractors will have ample opportunity for explaining away these " base insinuations," but we believe that there will be some serious difficulty in their way, and district authorities will be able to furnish accounts which will throw light on the preposterously large profits that have been made by transport contractors. Gomashtas and Babus of the Commissariat Department will also have much to explain.

AN advertisement has lately appeared concerning the loss of supply-bill forms from the office of the Accountant-General of the Punjab. The circumstances of this loss and its detection are, observes the *Pioneer*, curious and interesting. It is necessary, first, to explain what supply-bill forms are. In effect they are cheques on Government treasuries. When, in transactions with a Government treasury, at Allahabad for example, any one becomes entitled to draw money at some distant treasury, say at Calcutta, he receives from the Allahabad office a supply-bill duly filled up, which he presents at the Calcutta treasury as he would a cheque at a bank. Subordinate treasuries, as well as those of important stations, may manifestly require supply-bill forms ; so that, as these are required, they are issued from the head office to which such minor treasuries may be subordinate. Now, it appears that on a recent occasion, in issuing certain books of supply-bill forms from the Lahore treasury, one book too many was issued, obviously by the fraudulent intervention of some person connected with the Accountant-General's Office. The book thus abstracted contained 50 forms. The first intimation of what had occurred was received by the presentation at Bombay of four bills that had been filled up for sums aggregating Rs. 60,0000. The various signatures on these bills were forged, and the treasury officer at Bombay with a sharpness that does him credit, detected this. On reference of the matter to Lahore, it became apparent that the forms used belonged to a book that had never been authoritatively issued at all. Further inquiry led to the arrest of one of the Bengali clerks of the Accountant-General's Office, who was recently brought up before the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, charged with being privy to the theft of the blank cheque-book, and also with having tampered with and altered the register relating to the issue of forms that is kept in the Accountant-General's Office, so as to conceal the theft. So far the charge was found to be *primâ facie* proved against the clerk, who was sent in custody to Lahore, to be tried for theft and forgery. Meantime it is a matter of some anxiety to discover what has become of the remaining 46 forms, which it is clear may be filled up for even larger sums than those claimed at Bombay. The possible loss to Government, if the forged bills should be cashed before discovery, may be great. This unfortunate incident, so soon after the robbery of coin from the currency depôt in the Lahore Fort, seems to imply that the financial offices there need some overhauling and purification.

THE Lahore paper has received from its correspondent at Quetta news that the Amir's advance guard, under General Mahomed Azim Khan, has reached Kelat-i-Ghilzai, and that Abdul Rahman himself is only a short way behind. Our contemporary remarks :—" The Amir has been slow, very slow, to move ; but evidently he now means business. We have already announced that Ayoub's advance posts had reached Kelat-i Akhund, forty or forty-five miles from Kelat-i Ghilzai. So that if Ayoub's people also mean business, we may at any moment receive news of a fight." But the paper thinks that Abdul Rahman's having taken the field in person will frighten Ayoub out of it, and hopes that Ishak Khan is marching on Herat from Turkestan ; in which case, " between the enemy at Herat and the enemy at Kandahar, Ayoub might possibly find it convenient to renew his acquaintance with Persia."

THE Shah of Persia has lately published the following order at Teheran, which abolishes the council of ministers and re-establishes pure autocracy as a superior order of things :—

We issue these new instructions and directions to be read at the Council :

I.—As we formerly, *in propriâ personâ*, have always occupied ourselves in all matters of Government, so shall we do so also (in the future) ; nor shall we neglect or put aside any matters, great or small.

II.—Since it is necessary that there should be at court one person, who shall be as our ears and eyes, ready to convey the petitions of all classes of men to our presence, and to convey our instructions on all matters, as well as to be our counsellor and adviser, we appoint H. E. the Mustowfi el Memalik to exercise these functions, besides those of his office as Minister for Home Affairs and Finance ; this he will do in complete uprightness.

III.—All Ministers and servants of State who have special work and special departments shall, as heretofore, devote all their energies to their own works.

IV.—We hereby abolish the council held at the palace, composed of all the Ministers and other servants of State who, by various instructions, have had special functions entrusted to them, for which they were held responsible. We hereby suspend and annul all such former orders and regulations.

V.—It is the duty of our trustworthy Ministers and Privy Councillors, out of their sense of loyalty and patriotism, to report everything which may come under their notice, whether noxious or advantageous (to the State), through the Mustowfi el Memalik, and all to be present every day at the palace to aid him in all matters of State, showing their sense of patriotism to the utmost degree.

VI.—All classes of State servants must be present at the palace every day, so that they may be ready for summons to the royal presence when wanted.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* states :—" Information has been received from the Port Officer, Madras, that a green wreck-buoy has been laid to mark the position of the sunken vessel Mariana in Pentacottah roadstead. The buoy lies in 6¾ fathoms of water, with Pentacottah flagstaff bearing W. ½ N., distant about 1½ miles."

ONE of the London daily papers records a speech made by the Prime Minister in the course of the consideration by the House of Commons of the Lords' amendments which does not appear in the Parliamentary reports. The right hon. gentleman went out to dinner shortly before nine, and returned at twenty-five minutes past ten. At this moment Mr. Healy was addressing the House on the question of the resumption of leases, which had been started nearly three hours earlier. As the Premier entered and sat down with a weary air between Mr. Forster and the Irish Attorney-General, he exclaimed, in a voice sufficiently loud to be heard over the House, " Here we are still, are we ?"

THE *Daily News* thanks the Russian Ambassador in London, as well as the British Foreign Office, for interesting himself in the matter of obtaining Mr. O'Donovan's release from Merv. The following was the first announcement of the correspondent's safe return to Persia :—" Through the courtesy of Lord Granville we learn that a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office announcing the release of our correspondent long held in captivity at Merv, and his safe arrival on Aug. 8 at Meshed, whither he was escorted by a guard of thirty Turkoman horsemen. Our thanks and our correspondent's are due to Lord Granville and to Mr. Thomson, Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran, for their exertions in this matter, now brought to a happy issue, and also to Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, for the active concern he has shown for our correspondent's safety."

THE Pacific Company's steamer Magellan, which arrived in the Mersey lately from Valparaiso and other South American ports, had as part of her cargo about 360 bags described as containing " old metal." Some of these were torn in discharging, and it was discovered that they were filled with spent brass cartridges used in the Chilian War. Further examination showed that in each of the bags examined there were from 50 to 100 loaded cartridges. The Customs authorities thereupon stopped the delivery of the bags, which were consigned to a Liverpool firm, pending scrutiny. It was not supposed that there had been any improper design in the consignment. The cartridges were, no doubt, collected simply as old metal on a battle-field, without proper examination as to whether they were loaded, and, being negligently packed, formed a consignment of a rather dangerous character.

IN a division taken in the House of Commons at one o'clock on August 10, on Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment to the Irish Land Bill, Mr. Hibbert, a member of the Government, was discovered fast asleep in the Opposition lobby. Great pains were taken not to disturb him till the doors were locked : after which he was obliged to give his vote against his colleagues and party. He was loudly cheered on emerging from the lobby.

IN summing up in an action for breach of promise of marriage at the Liverpool Assizes, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, alluding to some remarks as to the expediency of this class of action, said that what might be the enlightened conclusion of Parliament on the question he did not know. Parliament might think fit to abolish breach of promise as a ground of action, but it was much to be considered before that consummation was arrived at whether in certain ranks of life women would have any protection against the misconduct of men. It was too much forgotton that these actions were often extremely useful in keeping people within the bounds of duty, which, if there were not such laws, they would avoid. It very often happened that a woman gave up, honestly and affectionately, the best years of her life to a particular man, and put aside all thoughts of marrying any one else. When that man dishonestly and illegally broke his contract with her, the only compensation she could obtain for the wrong done to her was to seek heavy and substantial damages in a court of law.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* at Tunis telegraphed on August 10 :—" I have had an opportunity of seeing several official reports and accounts given by independent persons respecting the behaviour of the French troops after the occupation of Sfax. They all tend to show that the European houses were recklessly plundered by the soldiers. After the town was occupied many of the inhabitants landed and saw that their houses were intact. They subsequently found them broken open, and the valuables carried away, and in many instances soldiers were caught in the act of pillaging Subsequently the soldiers were selling publicly articles that they had seized. Although timber can be obtained at a short distance from the town, the troops used doors and furniture for fuel. There will be much difficulty as to the settlement of the affair. The Bey will refer the matter to the French authorities, but it is felt it would be expedient to name an international commission to make a careful investigation."

THE list of towns unrepresented in Parliament contained in recently published Parliamentary papers affords a conclusive argument in favour of a redistribution of seats. The following is a list of the larger urban sanitary districts which at present return no members to the House of Commons :—

West Ham, 128,692 ; Croydon, 78,947 ; St. Helens, 57,234 ; Ystradyfodwg, 56,617 ; West Bromwich, 56,299 ; Aston Manor, 53,844 ; Hanley, 48,354 ; Barrow-in-Furness, 47,111 ; Tottenham, 46,441 ; Great Yarmouth, 46,211 ; Burton-upon-Trent, 39,285 ; Newport, 35,382 ; Rotherham, 34,781 ; Aberdare, 33,796 ; West Derby, 33,283 ; Gorton, 33,091 ; Southport, 32,191 ; Accrington, 31,435 ; Tipton, 30,013.

To appreciate the significance of this return it is necessary to place it side by side with a list of some of the constituencies now represented in the House :—

Abingdon, 6,571 ; Andover, 5,744 ; Athlone, 6,565 ; Bandon, 6,131 ; Bodmin, 6,758 ; Brecon, 6,308 ; Calne, 5,315 ; Chippenham, 6,875 ; Cockermouth, 6,936 ; Coleraine, 6,588 ; Devizes, 6,839 ; Dorchester, 6,915 ; Downpatrick, 4,155 ; Dungannon, 3,886 ; Ennis, 6,503 ; Enniskillen, 5,836 ; Evesham, 4,888 ; Eye, 6,721 ; Harwich, 6,079 ; Huntingdon, 6,606 ; Kinsale, 7,050 ; Knaresborough, 5,205 ; Launceston, 5,468 ; Leominster, 5,863 ; Liskeard, 6,576 ; Ludlow, 6,203 ; Lymington, 5,356 ; Mallow, 4,165 ; Malmesbury, 6,879 ; Marlborough, 5,034 ; Marlow, 6,627 ; Midhurst, 6,753 ; New Ross, 6,772 ; Northallerton, 4,961 ; Petersfield, 6,104 ; Portarlington, 2,560 ; Richmond, 5,358 ; Ripon, 6,806 ; Tewkesbury, 5,409 ; Thirsk, 5,734 ; Wareham, 6,532 ; Westbury, 6,396 ; Youghal, 6,081.

Thus, while nineteen urban districts with a population of 922,958 are unrepresented, forty-three boroughs with a total population of 256,111 return forty-three members to the House of Commons.

THE result of the indifference with which privates of the line regard rifle practice is illustrated by a match with rifles which was fired at Ladysmith in South Africa on the 18th of June last between an English regiment and the Klip River Rifle Association. The soldiers won by 354 against 258 points, beating their adversaries at ranges of both 500 and 400 yards. That seems on the face of it very satisfactory, but out of the seven competitors on the English side there was only one private. Four of them were officers—two captains and two lieutenants. There were also two sergeants. So, then, precisely those whose duties in war are not to shoot, but to command, are sufficiently able with the rifle to be selected to represent an English infantry regiment. The shorter the time of service in the Army the more carefully must men be trained during that service. With perseverance, perhaps a time may come when the British soldier may not be a byword for bad shooting.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.		Fort. In. cts.		Esplanade. In. cts.		Byculla. In. cts.	
Previously regtd.	63	69	68	10	61	65	67	71
Aug. 29 Monday	0	8	..		..		..	
30 Tuesday	..		0	5	0	3	0	3
Total	63	77	68	15	61	68	67	77
Aug. 30, 1880 ..	43	96	46	77	39	47	43	55

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29th August, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·772
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·827
Extent of loudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, ESE, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	184
Fall of Rain*	0·08
Total fall during month	18·61
,, ,, ,, year	63·77

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(30th August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Karachi......	29·731	82·5	W S W	20	0·00
Surat.........	·839	84·6	W	14	0·00
Bombay.	·865	82·5	S S W	10	0·02
Ratnagiri	·894	81·3	W N W light.	..	0·32
Karwar	·915	80·1	W Modt.	..	0·00
Mangalore....	·912	80·4	N N W	1	0·25
Calicut	.915	79·6	W	6	0·01
Cochin	·923	82·0	N N W	3	0·03
Masulipatam.	·834	79·0	S W	..	0·01
Madras.......	·893	78·5	S W	5	0·29
Negapatam ..	·881	88·0	N W	5	0·07

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 26th August :—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 19th Aug. 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 26th Aug. 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Total. Ins.	Cts.
Jabalpur......	36	13	3	6	39	19
Sohagpur	41	85	0	35	42	20
Rawere	19	31	0	20	19	51
Nimbora......	14	85	1	1	15	86
Jalgaon	16	65	0	11	16	76
Sirsoli	12	76	0	0	12	76
Mhasawad....	13	61	0	0	13	61
Maheji........	16	30	0	0	16	30
Pachora	11	41	0	23	11	64
Kusgaon......	11	47	0	28	11	75
Naidongri	9	79	0	35	10	14
Chalisgaon ..	16	56	0	0	16	56
Nandgaon	8	1	0	26	8	27
Manmad......	10	14	0	28	10	42
Lasalgaon	10	86	0	14	11	0
Kherwadi	7	86	0	20	8	6
Nassik	15	98	0	18	16	16
Deolali........	18	44	0	14	18	58
Ghoti	70	81	1	99	72	80
Nargaon	23	47½	0	0	23	47½
[illegible]gaon ..	16	53	0	0	16	53
Hudgi	9	3	0	25	9	28
Mohol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madha........	10	6	0	94	11	0
Barsi..........	9	97	0	65	10	62
Keim	8	10	0	0	8	10
Jehur	9	27	0	0	9	27
Pomalwari ..	3	68	2	0	5	68
Deksal	5	83	0	27	6	10
Lanoli	112	58	4	66	117	24
Dhond	13	95	0	5	14	0
Tallegaon	27	74	0	33	28	7

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

DIVISION No. 1.

Date.	Panju. Ins.	Cts.	Vaitarna Ins.	Cts.	Palghur. Ins.	Cts.	Gholwad Ins.	Cts.	Bulsar. Ins.	Cts.	Surat. Ins.	Cts.
Previous.	52	88	62	81	53	1	28	18	44	67	26	67
Aug. 25	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	18	0	2	0	0
26	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
27	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	6	0	7	0	27
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	52	96	63	27	53	41	28	43	44	94	26	94

DIVISION No. 2.

Dates.	Broach. Ins.	Cts.	Baroda. Ins.	Cts.	Mehmadabad. Ins.	Cts.	Ahmedabad. Ins.	Cts.
Previously reported.	34	32	39	96	34	73	31	12
Aug. 20	0	30	1	90	1	61	0	17
do. 21	0	2	1	9	0	82	1	42
do. 22	0	11	0	83	0	70	0	27
do. 23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
do. 24	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Total....	34	78	43	84	37	87	32	98

Dates.	Viramgam. Ins.	Cents.	Wadhwan. Ins.	Cents.	Kharaghora. Ins.	Cents.
Previously reported.	28	91	12	77	19	56
Aug. 20	0	20	0	65	0	0
do. 21	0	0	0	5	0	0
do. 22	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. 23	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. 24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	29	11	13	47	19	56

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Divine Service, on board ship Trentham Hall, Prince's Dock, 8 p. m.
Billiards, Waverley Hotel, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Hazara (s), from Calcutta ; Pachamba (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Britannia (s), to Liverpool ; Hutton (s), Havre ; Kaieteur (s), Bushire ; Lombardy (s), Southampton.

RAINFALL AT PALI.—A return registered by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities, up to the 27th August, shows a total rainfall of 36 inches and 67 cents at Pali.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sumatra entered, and the s. s. Kaieteur, Hutton, Britannia, and Crosby left the dock yesterday.

TULSI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 28th instant, was 73 inches and 10 cents. The height of water in the lake was 47·53 feet. The height in the corresponding week last year was 39·36.

GOA SALT DEPARTMENT.—The jemadars and sepoys belonging to the abkari and salt department of Goa are being instructed in the use of fire-arms by the head of that department.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell will deliver a lecture on " The Parsees" next Friday, at Poona, at the Albert Edward Institute, when Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy will take the chair. It is stated that His Excellency the Governor intends to be present.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Mathew Sullivan, James Allen, and Thomas MacCartney, seamen of the steamship Hutton, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of continued wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. They were each sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Goolab Hoosein and three others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Saunders, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming at Khetwady 10th Lane. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 5, two others were fined Rs. 2 each, and the other was fined Re. 1.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 27th August, was 54 feet and 3 tenths ; in the corresponding week of last year it was 52 feet and 5 tenths. The rainfall up to date was 48 inches 98 cents ; in the corresponding week of last year it was 46 inches and 77 cents.

STREET STALLS.—Petty goods vendors, who elect to do something for a living in preference to begging and stealing, find scarcely any encouragement from the native police, according to the *Bombay Samachar*. This class of people are too poor to rent a stall in any of the public bazaars ; they consequently find nooks and corners by the wayside, but do not inconvenience the public. Policemen, however, obstruct these people unnecessarily ; and the *Samachar* scarcely regards this as a means of stimulating honest exertions to earn a subsistence.

APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.—Mr. Prescott, of Messrs Prescott and Winter, solicitors to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, recently filed an appeal on behalf of that railway company, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, protesting against the assessment by the Municipal Commissioner of the landed property of the company in Bombay upon a supposed gross annual revenue of Rs. 81,724, whereas the actual gross annual revenue amounts to Rs. 36,755-12. The appeal has been fixed for hearing on the 21st proximo.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 8, Forbes-street, for the confirmation of a special resolution passed at a meeting held on the 15th instant, substituting others for the existing regulations of the company. Mr. S. E. Shellim, chairman of the board of directors, presided. On the motion of Mr. Ardasir Pestonjee Setna, seconded by Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, the special resolution in question was carried unanimously. A resolution authorising the board of directors to grant to Mr. Ferdinand Schiller a lease, with the option of purchasing the company's properties upon certain conditions, was to be brought forward ; but the required *quorum*, namely, holders of 2,000 shares, represented in person or by proxy, being wanting, the meeting was adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Trentham Hall, in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at eight o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy, Captain J. B. Chapman, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. S. Robins, Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. Anstruther-Thomson, Major J. Jobbing, and Mrs. Jobbing.
For Brindisi.—Mr. Nepean Smith.

THE NAWAB OF MANGROLE IN BOMBAY.

ON Saturday last the young Nawab of Mangrole was entertained at Madhow Baug by the Bunnia community of Mangrole at present trading in Bombay. The Nawab, who has been educated at the Rajkoomar College, and who has recently assumed charge of his State, was introduced to Rana Jalumsingjee Mejum, Messrs. Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, Tapidas Varjdas, Vurjeewundas and Narotumdas Madhowdas, and others who were present to do honour to the native prince. Mr. Damodur Javerchand, on behalf of the Mangrole community residing in Bombay, read an address, to which the Nawab gave a suitable reply, and spoke in very high terms of the British Government, expressing himself struck with the magnificence of the Western capital. After the usual *pan-supari* had been distributed, the affair terminated at about 12 p. m.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present Dr. Cook (Chairman), Captain H. Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. R. N. Khote, M. N. Banajee, and R. M. Sayani.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 1,936-4-3 from surplus cash balance for the construction of a drain by the side of the Walkeshwar-road from Walkeshwar gate to the dipping well, near the entrance to Government House, the grant of Rs. 2,073 sanctioned by the Corporation in its resolution dated 13th August, 1880, having lapsed.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted a memorandum, dated the 23rd instant, forwarding a progress report by the Executive Engineer on special duty of house connection work for the week ending 7th idem. (The last return shows that the total number of houses surveyed up to 7th August last was 3,358 ; that the total number of connections estimated for to that date was 2,391 ; that the number of houses remaining to be surveyed up to ditto was 2,342 ; and that the number of connections remaining to be surveyed for ditto was 3,309.

The Executive Engineer on special duty makes the following statement regarding the non-presentation of these returns between 30th June last and 7th instant :—

" I was anxious to reduce the staff at the earliest possible moment, and as the end of June had been named as the time for the reduction, I did not wish to defer it. However, during the whole of July there was so much work in hand—pipe sewer works still going on, and certificates and statements to be prepared ; the new design for pumping station ; some finishing to the surface drainage and Cammateepoora works ; surveys for new drains in Khetwady, Mazagon-road, and near Kasara Basin ; the Tulsi contour survey, &c., &c.—that I could not spare a single man until August 1, and even then only a limited number."

The Council was informed that a satisfactory settlement was come to with reference to the rates due to the Municipality from the estate of the late Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner. When this subject was discussed at a previous meeting of the Council, it was resolved that the rates be recovered from the tenants, either by distraint or by suit in the Small Causes Court.

With reference to the footpath on the west side of Hornby-row, immediately to the south of the Gaiety Theatre, which was lately given up to Government by the Municipality, the Council resolved to recommend the Corporation to empower the Municipal Commissioner to allow the construction of an arcade on the place, on such terms as might appear reasonable to him.

After disposing of some unimportant business the Council adjourned.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. " The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road,

THE ALLEGED WOOL-CLEANING NUISANCE.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the case The Municipal Commissioner *versus* Messrs. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee and Company, proprietors of a wool-cleaning factory situated on the Lower Duncan-road, was resumed. The defendants stand charged with carrying on the business of a wool-cleaning factory without a licence from the Municipal Commissioner under section 225 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta for the defendants.

Mr. Crawford said that Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, whose evidence was indispensable in the case, had been ill for the last two or three days, and was unable to attend ; consequently he (Mr. Crawford) would be unable to close the case for the prosecution that day.

The magistrate remarked that he had carefully gone through the Act relating to the subject matter of the complaint, and it appeared to him from the wording that the washing and drying of wool, and not the cleaning of the article, had been contemplated by the Act. The Act stated that any trade which was calculated to be dangerous to life, health, or property in the neighbourhood should not be carried on without a licence being first obtained from the Municipal Commissioner. The magistrate was doubtful whether the wool-cleaning operations could well be brought within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Crawford said that it might be that the cleaning operations had been omitted by an oversight in the Act ; but the Health Officer, whom he would call, would give evidence that the fluff arising out of the wool while being cleaned was dangerous to the health of people residing in or near the locality in which the cleaning was carried on.

His Worship remarked that, as far as the evidence had been gone into, there was nothing to prove that it was dangerous to health ; but if the Health Officer was of opinion that the public health would be unfavourably affected by the wool-cleaning operations in that locality, it would be a matter for the court to consider.

Mr. Crawford urged that the Health Officer had considered the question in every bearing, and was of opinion that the wool-cleaning was injurious to health.

The magistrate said the question was whether, by any reasonable construction, the wool-cleaning operations could be brought within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Pherozeshaw said that his clients were ready to carry out any reasonable suggestion that might be made by the Municipal Commissioner to prevent the alleged nuisance ; and they were ready to put up doors, curtains, partitions, or other appliances which would prevent the fluff and dust flying from the premises. If the Municipal Commissioner did not avail himself of the hint just thrown out by the court, Mr. Pherozeshaw was in a position to prove by a series of cases recently decided in law courts that the wool-cleaning operations could not, by any interpretation, be brought within the section.

The case, at the suggestion of Mr. Crawford, was then proceeded with.

Mr. R. P. Brunton, the Assistant Health Officer, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta. He said that the Municipality had previous to this prosecution caused a similar charge to be instituted against the owners of a wool-cleaning factory on the Tank-road. In that case the defendants were warned and discharged on undertaking to put up perforated zinc plates to the windows and doors of the building, and close the door communicating with the grinding and wool-cleaning factories. He also said that there were a great many wool-cleaning factories, and that he had taken action against the defendants because the factories were becoming so numerous. At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 5th proximo.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—AUGUST 30.

(Before Mr. HART, First Judge.)

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION.

MR. ANDERSON, on behalf of the plaintiff, Jaitha Doongersey, applied for a rule *nisi*, on the ground that his client sold property worth Rs. 17,000 to one Nusserwanjee Edulji Dubash and received Rs. 4,000 as earnest money ; that the deed had not been executed, but the defendant, Sunderdass Rajoji, a rich man, had been put in possession on certain false representations, by which Nusserwanji Edulji Dubash was represented to be a rich Parsee priest who, having just come from Surat, required immediate possession, as he was incurring unnecessary hotel expenses. The plaintiff, having subsequently found that the said Nusserwanji Edulji Dubash was a man of straw, withdrew the possession orally the next day. The plaintiff therefore sued the defendant for use and occupation. Mr. Anderson further contended that Nusserwanjee Edulji Dubash would in law be considered as a mere tenant, and the defendant the assignees of such tenancy. His Honour said that the plaintiff's remedy was in the High Court, by bringing an action for specific performance of the contract. Mr. Anderson having shown that it would be a very expensive remedy, and that moreover the defendant might contend that he was not liable for use and occupation, on the ground that this court absolved him from any such liability, the rule was granted.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 18th instant.

LAND ON THE ELPHINSTONE AND MODY BAY ESTATES.

Read report No. A 2-1488, dated 3rd August, by the Traffic Manager, giving his opinion as to the rates of rent which should be charged for land on the Elphinstone and Mody Bay estates, and suggesting that in future leases the terms be so arranged that all the lessees to whom land may be leased at progressive rates of rent will come on the higher rates at the same time, so that the lessees who have first taken up land may not be placed at a disadvantage as compared with those who have taken land later on. Read minutes by the members of the Land Committee. Resolution.—No change should be made in the existing rates at which land is being leased.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, No. 1954, dated 30th July, proposing that sailing vessels be not allowed to use a quay berth for more than fifteen days. Read minute by the Chairman, concurred in by the other members of the Dock Committee, proposing the following bye-law :—" No vessel will be allowed to use a quay berth for more than fifteen days should the berth be required for another vessel." Resolution.—The rule recommended by the Dock Committee is approved.

LANDING AND EMBARKING TROOPS.

Read Government Resolution No. 4163, dated 11th August, on the subject of landing and embarking troops at the Sassoon Dock. Government state that it has been decided that Sassoon Dock shall henceforth be used for this purpose, that the Trustees' claim for additional rent amounting to Rs. 5,733 per annum is under the consideration of Government, whose decision will be communicated hereafter, and that in the meantime Government will be obliged by the Trustees commencing immediately to carry out certain additional works and alterations that are specified, the cost of which will, with the exception of dredging the dock, be met by Government. Resolution.—The works may be proceeded with at once, but Government should be requested to pay the estimated cost of the works (except dredging), Rs. 28,831, as an advance on account of expenditure which may be necessary.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 8th July, recommending that the dock rates on goods be collected at a central office at the dock, instead of at each shed as at present, and stating that to enable this to be done the following extra staff will be required :—Four checking clerks and two peons. Read memo. by the Assistant Secretary, dated 1st August, describing the work to be done, and stating that one additional clerk on Rs. 40 and two peons on Rs. 10 each ought to suffice with the present staff. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The proposal to collect dock rates at one central office, instead of in each shed as at present, is approved. The appointment of an additional clerk on Rs. 40 and two peons on Rs. 10 a month each is sanctioned, on condition that the appointments be not filled up until experience has shown them to be necessary.

THE PORT TRUST ACT AMENDMENT ACT.

Read the following telegram from Government, dated 17th instant :—" Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, received assent of H. E. the Viceroy on the 16th instant, and the Bill will be published as Bombay Act No. III. of 1881." Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

1. Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 463, dated 11th August, communicating a letter from the Government of India, stating that the terms of Messrs. Watson and Company's offer to take over the hydraulic lift at Hog Island cannot be accepted, and that steps will now be taken to lease it, if possible, by means of advertisements in the Indian newspapers.

2. Letters from the Port Officer and Dock Superintendent, Nos. 1,[illegible] and 2,024, dated 5th August, reporting that a fire broke out in the s. s. Branksome Hall, loading in dock, and the measures taken to extinguish it.

Pilotage statement for the week ending 16th August :—

15	vessels piloted into harbour.		
13	,,	,,	out of harbour.
4	,,	transported.	
1	,,	attended to.	

Statement of vessels that entered and left the Prince's Dock for the week ending 15th August :—

6	square-rigged vessels entered.		
2	,,	,,	left.
11	,,	,,	remaining in dock.

DIAMONDS. SAPPHIRES. CATSEYES. OPALS. RUBIES. PEARLS.

MR. STREETER,
DIAMOND MERCHANT,
NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON,
AND
COLOMBO, CEYLON
Importer of
Precious Stones.
Introducer of
Standard 18-Carat
Gold Jewellery
AND
English Keyless
Watches
(MACHINE MADE).

NOTE.—The business now conducted by Mr. STREETER is the same as carried on by Mr. HARRY EMANUEL, for so many years at Bond Street and Hanover Square, London.

BENGAL.

ALLEGED GIGANTIC SWINDLE BY COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTORS.

A CASE is pending at the Calcutta Police Court, the enquiry into which reveals facts which are most astounding. The particulars of the case, so far as it has been proceeded with, are briefly these. A contractor in the Commissariat department, named Lalla Benode Lall, for the supply of miscellaneous articles requisite for the Kabul war, charged one Huzoora Sing with the theft as a servant of a G. C. note for Rs. 500, as is alleged, under the following circumstances :—Complainant's case is that he received this note from the firm of Taloo Mull Nuth Mull, for the purpose of defraying his necessary expenses on the 17th of May last. He deposited it in his chest, and thought no more of it till the 26th June, when he missed it. He questioned the defendant, who denied all knowledge of it. On this same day he received a letter (produced) purporting to have been written by the accused, wherein the writer confessed his guilt and asks for forgiveness. Mr. C. N. Manuel, attorney for defendant, denies these allegations. He alleges that the defendant had been engaged by the complainant at Sealkote to come down to Calcutta as an English writer on a salary of Rs. 50 per month and a verbal promise of Rs. 500 as *bonus* so soon as his bills were passed and paid by the commissariat department ;—that on the complainant getting one bill for Rs. 18,000 paid and another for Rs. 72,000 passed for peyment, the defendant gave him this note of Rs. 500 as his *bonus* according to promise ; out of which he, after it had been cashed, took Rs. 200 from him, as an accommodating loan, and gave it to some Commissariat officer ;—that when the defendant asked for the return of the money to go home with and expressed his intention not to continue in Calcutta any longer, the complainant pressed him to remain till the preparation and completion of some other English bills, an altercation thereupon arose, and defendant threatened to report him to the Commissariat department for having bribed certain officers of the said department, for having falsified bills, and perpetrated a series of frauds on the Transport and Commissariat Departments. Defendant left Calcutta on the 7th July for Sealkote, and it was not till after he had gone, on or about the 14th July, that an application for his arrest was made. The process having been issued, the defendant was in due course arrested and brought down to Calcutta and placed on his trial. It appeared in evidence that on the 19th May this note was presented by defendant at the Money Order Office, where he obtained a money order on his father for Rs. 300, and the balance Rs. 200 which were returned to him were lent to the complainant, as was previously arranged, the same day. Complainant and his head *gomasta*, Sahib Ram, were subjected to a very rigid cross-examination by Mr. Manuel, who asked them, first, whether it was not true that they were in collusion with one Nemy Churn Mookerjee, head-accountant, Pay Master's office, at Thull ; second, whether they had not prepared a false bill for Rs. 58,000, received payment and given a *hoondee* of Rs. 7,000 out of that money to Nemy Churn, in the *kotee* of Radha Kissen Moorley Monohur in the Sudder Bazaar at Rawul Pindee ; third, whether they had not given Rs. 2,000 to Nemy by a *hoondi* on the Umballa Bank in March last ; fourth, whether it was not true that they had presented a bill of Rs. 72,103-1-6, in collusion with one Prosunno Coomar Mookerjee, accountant in the General Transport office, and on receiving the money paid Rs. 7,000 out of it by a *hoondi* on the same *kotee* at Rawul Pindee ; and fifth, whether it was not true that they had, all in all, with an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 charged Government 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees. Witnesses denied all these, but admitted that *their* books of accounts, the books of Taloomul, and those of the Rawul Pindee *kotee*, have all been seized by the police under orders of Government The case for the prosecution has closed, but the defence, which has just commenced, will reveal " many a tale untold."—*Statesman.*

OUTWARD PASSAGES ENGAGED.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.

August 10.

Venice to Bombay—Mr and Mrs Dan.
Brindisi to Bombay—Mr Sweeting, Lieut Nixon, Lieut Blunt, Major Blood, Mr Omanney.

August 17.

Southampton to Aden—Rev J Black.
Southampton to Bombay—Mr and Mrs Kay, Mr and Mrs Cook, Mrs Hatton.
Venice to Bombay—Mr James.
Brindisi to Bombay—Lieut Clair, Mr and Mrs Horsfall, Mr Routh, Mr Payne, Lieut Altree, Dr Sargeant, Major Protheroe.
Southampton to Madras—Surg-Major and Mrs Kees, two Misses Kees, Mr Clark and family.
Brindisi to Madras—Mr Eales.
Southampton to Calcutta—Dr Hardwick, Mr and Mrs M'Dowell, Mr Davidson, Mr Campbell, Mr Robbie.
Southampton to Galle—Mr Angello, Mr French.

August 24.

Southampton to Bombay—Mr Jones and family, Mr and Mrs Ballantyne, Capt Carew, Mr. and Miss Smith, Lord Ogilvy, Mr St John, Mr Myine, Col Thackeray.
Brindisi to Bombay—Dr Day, Major and Mrs Landon, Mr and Mrs Cowley, Major Adderley.
Venice to Bombay—Mr Collier, Mr Hill, Capt. Baird.

August 31.

Venice to Colombo—Hon James Clarence.
Southampton to Bombay—Mr and Mrs Noble and infant, Capt Bell.
Venice to Bombay—Mrs Campbell, Mr and Mrs McLeod, Mr Campbell, Sir K Cumming.
Brindisi to Bombay—Mr MacPherson, Mr Wood, Miss Belbeg, Capt Muir, Col and Mrs Johnstone, Col Da Vitri, Mr Fowler, Rev and Mrs Fowkes, Capt and Mrs Ewart, Mr Stagdale, Miss Derrick, Capt Creagh.
Brindisi to Madras—Mr Bruce.
Venice to Madras—Rev and Mrs. Patterson.
Southampton to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Haller.

September 7.

Southampton to Bombay—A native Prince and son, a native gentleman, Mr Walker, three native man-servants a woman, Major-Genl Schneider, Mr and Mrs Lewis and ayah, Mrs Tomkyns, Mr and Miss Thomas, Lieut-Col and Mrs Caldcott.
Brindisi to Bombay—Mr Hills, Mrs and Miss Blair, Mr Henderson, Mr Maclean, Col Bates, Mr Dobbie, Mr Macaulay, Major Baynes, Lieut Prior, Mr Wicks, Mr Moncton, Mr Kitubur, Mr Harrington, Mr Gillon, Mrs Kember, Mr Twickenham, Mr Hemington.
Venice to Bombay—Depy Surg-Genl Reid, Miss Wood.

September 14.

Southampton to Calcutta—Mr Pearson, Dr West.
Venice to Bombay—Mr Saunders, Capt Mrs and Miss Waller.
Southampton to Colombo—Mr Baring, Mr Christian.
Brindisi to Bombay—Mr Henderson, Major Sanderson, Capt Stopford, Mr Wilcox, Col Pattinger, Lieut Hawkes, Capt Hallett, Col Montague, Lieut-Col De Brett, Major Ward, Lieut Williams.

September 21.

Southampton to Bombay—Mr and Mrs MacDougall, Mrs Barker and two infants, a maid, a lady and gentleman, Mr Smith, Mrs Lyle and child, Major and Mrs MacDougall, a lady and gentleman, Mr and Mrs Lewis.
Venice to Bombay—Mr Banbury.
Brindisi to Bombay—Mr Straight, Mr Moore, Mr Grouse, Mr Fanshawe, Mr Philpots, Mr Carey.

September 28.

Southampton to Bombay—Major and Mrs Brown.
Venice to Bombay—M Smith, Mrs Baumes, a lady, Miss Pankered, Mr and Mrs Smut, Mr Evans, Miss Koop, Mr and Mrs Weimot and child.
Brindisi to Bombay—Mr and Mrs Norman, Mr and Mrs Thomas, Mr Macleod, Lieut-Col and Fitzburgh, Mr Moran, Mrs Straight, Mr and Mrs Bird, Mr Wills Mr Rynes, Mr Maitland, Mr Bayne, Mr Reuse, Mr Blanford, Mrs and Miss Brandreth, Mr Trotter.
Southampton to Calcutta—Miss Metcalf, Mr and Mrs Stanford, two children, European female servant, Mr and Mrs Barker, Mr and Mrs Hoare, Mrs Murray, Mr and Mrs Osmond, Mrs Chandre.
Venice to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Bell, Mrs and Miss Ferriss, Mr Knock, Mr and Mrs Halford.
Southampton to Madras—Miss Fraser, Miss Payne, Mrs Bance, Mr Van Pomeran.

October 5.

Southampton to Bombay—Rev Mr Guildford, Rev Mr Lewis, Major Lindsay, Mrs McNeil, Mrs Vickers, Right Hon Mrs and Miss Grant Duff, infant and two children, governess, and European female servant, Capt Audrey, Capt Spencer, Mrs McKenzie, and two daughters, Mr and Mrs Drysdale, Mr and Mrs Wright, Mr Thomas, Mrs Richardson, Mr and Mrs Beachcroft and family, Capt Churchill, Capt and Mrs Clarke, Dr Mackenzie, Mr Cavendish, coachman, and wife, maid, European female servant, and Cook, Sir C Keys, Mrs Doyle.
Brindisi to Bombay—Mr Thomas, Mr Griffiths, Mr Nosworthy, Mr Thurburn, Mr Bliss, Mr Rivay, Mr Anderson, Mr Drampier, Mr and Mrs Fedden Mr and Mrs Llewellyn, Mr Tenekh, Rev Mr Wyndham, Mr Pearson, Mr Brereton, Mr Fleming, Mr Hunter.
Venice to Bombay—Mr Murdoch, Mr Cooper, Mr and Mrs Watt, Mr Craik, Mr Cohen, Mr Fuchs, Mr and Mrs Thomas.

October 12.

Southampton to Madras—Miss Mollins, Mrs Kearnes Miss Ashworth, Mr and Mrs Bance, Genl Roberts, Mr Campbell, Miss Pryde, Miss Payne.
Brindisi to Calcutta—Mr Skyne.
Brindisi to Madras—Capt Carew.
Southampton to Ceylon—Lady Longden and two children.
Venice to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs King.
Venice to Bombay—Mr and Mrs Pigot.
Southampton to Bombay—Two ladies, Hon C Pontifex, Col and Mrs Mirnus, Mr and Mrs Fryer, Mrs Williams, Mr Donner, Mr Findlay, Mr and Mrs Beachcroft.
Brindisi to Bombay—Lord and Lady Lawrence, Mr and Mrs Wilson, Mr and Mrs Reid, Mr and Mrs Darecourt, Rev J and Mrs Adams, Mr Sharp, Mr Bartlett.
Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs Grumley, Miss Matcalf, Mrs Worsley, Mrs Wilson, Mrs Souttar, Mr, Mrs and Miss Bolland, Mrs Sanderson and two daughters, Mr and Mrs Fox an infant, Mrs Cumming, Mrs Vickers, Mr and Mrs Radcliffe, two Misses Lindgunst, Mrs Collingwood and infant, Mr Murray, Mr Gordon, Mrs Wilkins, Capt Campbell, Lieut-Col Prettymell.

October 19.

Brindisi to Bombay—Mrs Vickers.
Venice to Bombay—Mr and Mrs Hubner.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.

Manora, sailing August 8.

For Calcutta—Mrs Larmour, four children infant, and nurse, Mrs Cattell and infant, Mrs Elsworthy, two children, and ayah, Mr Hanson, Mr Tumber and brother. Mr Steel, Mr Henry, Mr Sykes, Mrs Marriott, two infants, and ayah, Mr and Mrs Fritsch, Mrs Dowsing.
For Madras—Mr Ochterlong, Mrs Mackenzie, Mr Aldworth, Rev and Mrs C N Ochterlong, and servant, Mr R Smith, Mr and Mrs Lambert, Dr McAllum, Mr Stewart.
For Colombo—Mr Freeman, Mr Lindquist and two children, Mr Drew, Mr McKenna, Mr Dean, Mr Luker, Mr Anstruther, Mr Rowland, Assist Commy Genl Young from Malta.
For Rangoon—Mr and Mrs Jameson.
For Malta—Mr Palmer.

Booldana, sailing August 22.

For Madras—Mrs Warlow, Miss and Master Grubb.
For Calcutta—Mrs, Miss, and Master Ainslie, Rev and Mrs Wannoke and infant, Mr A Cooper, Mrs Renwick, Miss Steggles, Mr James.

Patna, sailing September 1.

For Bombay—Mr E Hodges.
For Bushire—Miss Cliffton.

Camorta, sailing September 5.

For Calcutta—Mrs and two Misses Crofto, Mr Stuart.
For Cochin—Mrs Morgan and three daughters.
For Colombo—Mrs Munro, Mr and Mrs Robinson and infant, Mrs Pate.
For Madras—Mr and Mrs J. Thomson and infant.

Navarino, sailing September 19.

For Madras—Miss Nd Mrs and two Misses Jennings, Mr [illegible]ent, Mr F Mullaby.
For Calcutta—Mr [illegible] Hunton. [illegible]rs Bell and three children.
For Colombo—Mr Sanderson.
For Mangalore—[illegible]

Quetta, sailing October 3.

For Calcutta—Mrs Collingwood, Mrs Hay, Rev J Hall, For Cairo, Miss Vanreuer, Miss E Vanreuer, Miss Banerman.
For Colombo—Miss Sunders.
For Madras—Mrs and two Misses Carter, Rev J Verso, Mr W H, Mr J, and Miss Stanes, Mr and Mrs Fullerton.

Eldorado, sailing October 17.

For Madras—Mr A F Cox, Rev and Mrs Painter.
For Colombo—Rev and Mrs Higgins, Rev Mr A J A Gollmer.
For Calcutta—Rev and Mrs Brown Rev and Mrs Jordon and infant, Rev and Mrs E Hallum, Mrs Hobbs, Miss Bourne, Mr Kerry, Miss, Neave, Mr Jewson, Mr Ellison, Mr Potter, Mr Tucker, Mr Thomas, Mr Sykes and friend Rev Mr Brown's children and governess.
For Rangoon—Mr and Mrs Binning, infant, and ayah.
For Colachel—Mr and Mrs Harvey, Miss Cox.

Compta, sailing October 31.

For Madras—Mr Vickers, Mr Relton.
For aClcutta—Mr Logsdail.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

COLONEL BURROWS.

SIR H. WOLFF asked the Secretary of State for India whether any communication had been made to Colonel Burrows, either by the Government of India or by the India Office, informing him of the grounds on which the Governor-General in Council refused to adopt the recommendation of the Governor of Bombay in Council that Colonel Burrows should be permitted to return to his permanent brigade ; and whether this decison was arrived at after any investigation at which Colonel Burrows was called upon for an explanation or defence : and if not, whether an opportunity would be given to Colonel Burrows to defend himself against the charges made against him which are at present anonymous.

The Marquis of Hartington.—In December last the Government of Bombay were told by the Government of India that the Governor-General in Council could not agree to the proposal of the Bombay Government that Brigadier-General Burrows should be permitted to revert to his permanent brigade command, as, though his personal courage and gallantry were fully admitted, the Viceroy in Council was of opinion that the Brigadier-General did not exhibit that degree of military capacity which would justify his being again intrusted with responsible military command. This must have been communicated to Colonel Burrows, as he appealed against the decision. That appeal was answered by the Government of India on the 2d of May, 1881, and the Government of Bombay was informed that the previous decision was arrived at after very full and deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and the Governor-General in Council was unable to depart from it. This was forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army for communication to Colonel Burrows. So far as is known here, there are no anonymous charges against Colonel Burrows. The Government of India, after a careful review of the facts of the case, came to a deliberate conclusion that it would not be to the advantage of the public service to again intrust Colonel Burrows with important military command. As being responsible in the first degree for the security of Her Majesty's Indian dominions, they had no other course than to act on the judgment they had formed on the whole matter.

THE GOA TREATY.

Mr. Cartwright asked the Secretary of State for India whether the financial results consequent on the first year's execution of the Goa Treaty had proved highly satisfactory to both Governments concerned, and whether there were any official reports showing these mutually satisfactory results ; and, if so, whether he would make these reports public in view of the very erroneous opinions widely circulated by the Portuguese Press in regard to the nature and bearing of the provisions of the treaty.

The Marquis of Hartington said no report had been received from the Government of India on this subject, though they had been asked to furnish one and had been subsequently requested to furnish an immediate reply. A very favourable report had, however, been received through the Foreign Office as to the working of the treaty. He did not think it desirable to lay any papers on the table of the House until the report of the Government of India bad been received.

SIR R. MEADE AND SIR SALAR JUNG.

Mr. Richard asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to an article in the July number of the *Statesman* entitled " The Restitution of Berar," and to the statements in that article as to the conduct of the ex-British Resident, Sir Richard Meade, in forcing on the Nizam's Minister, Sir Salar Jung, as his colleague in the Regency, one Vikar-ool-Omra, an alleged enemy of that Minister and of the British Government ; and whether the Government could state the reasons that dictated that appointment ; whether he had observed the narrative in the same article of the conduct of the said ex-British Resident in supporting alleged spoliations and violent proceedings of Vilkar-ool-Omra since his appointment ; and whether he would cause a full inquiry to be made by independent persons into the facts alleged in this article.

The Marquis of Hartington said it was perfectly impossible for him to give anything like a complete answer to the statements contained in the article which he had seen, and which related to a very complicated matter. It was written with the avowed object of advocating a restitution of Berar to the Nizam. It contained a series of most violent attacks upon the conduct of the Government of India during the whole of the present century, and indeed during the whole of the past century, towards the Government of the Nizam. With regard to the specific point referred to in the question, the conduct of the ex-British Resident, Sir R. Meade, in the appointment of the Nawab Vikar-ool-Omra as co-Regent with Salar Jung, that appointment was made, not by Sir R. Meade, but by the Government of India, whose proceedings were approved by the Secretary of State at the time. It was impossible for him to enter into an account of the reason of the appointment, which was the subject of a very full report, but he might briefly say that the main object was to adhere to the spirit of the arrangement which was come to in 1869, he thought, when it was decided to associate with the Regent, who was a very distinguished representative of the official classes at Hyderabad a representative of the Hyderabad nobility. Whether what was done was done rightly or wrongly, it was done undoubtedly by Sir R. Meade, but not upon his responsibility ; he could not be held personally responsible for it. With regard to the alleged spoliations and violent proceedings of the Nawab Vikar-ool-Omra since his appointment, those allegations appeared to be made entirely on the foundation of a memorial which had been presented to the Indian Government by nephews of Vikar-ool-Omra. He had never seen the memorial. It was, no doubt, in the possession of the Government of India, and the Government of India would, if necessary, make a report upon it. The article contained imputations which were very grave on the character of the ex-British Resident, Sir R. Meade. It charged him in a manner scarcely disguised with misconduct and actual corruption. Sir R. Meade was a very distinguished officer, and hitherto of unblemished character. (Hear.) He was at present on leave, and had practically retired from the Indian service. He was on the Continent, and this article had only just reached him. He had heard from him on the subject. He said that many of the statements contained in the article were falsehoods, and that others were gross misrepresentations. With regard to the charges against himself, he said he thought his proper course would be to place himself in the hands of the Government of India, desiring them to take such steps as they might deem proper to ascertain what grounds there were for the imputations that had been made against him. He had accordingly addressed the Government of India. It would be highly improper for him (the Marquis of Hartington) to take any steps in the matter until he knew what the views of the Government of India on the subject were. (Hear.)

In answer to Sir G. Balfour,

The Marquis of Hartington said it was impossible to say whether any and what papers on the subject could be laid on the table. There were certainly a great nmuber of papers. Some were of an extremely confidential character, and he had no hesitation in saying it would be impossible to lay them on the table.

MORTALITY IN INDIAN PRISONS.

Sir G. Campbell asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in *The Times* of August 1, that the mortality in the gaols of the principal provinces of India had for two years averaged from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum ; and, if so, whether, considering that after many years' discussions and great expenditure the mortality was still so large, he would take steps to make very searching inquiry into the subject.

The Marquis of Hartington.—It is true that the mortality for the years 1878 and 1879 in the gaols of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, and Central Provinces ranged from 8 in Bengal to 12 per cent. in the Punjab. My attention has already been directed, among other matters, to the mortality of Indian gaols. I have communicated by telegraph with the Viceroy, and am now awaiting a promised despatch on the subject. Meanwhile, I have requested a Committee of the Council of India to consider the matter.

MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Gibson asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a copy of the reply to the Government of India to the communication of the Government of Madras of April, 1880, forwarding the memorials of certain members of the Madras Civil Service, complaining of their present position and future prospects ; and, if so, whether he would state the nature of the reply ; but if no copy had been received, whether, with regard to the delay which had already taken place, and to prevent further delay, he would communicate with the Government of India by telegraph, so that the desired information might be furnished at an early date.

The Marquis of Hartington.—Further correspondence on the subject has been received. It appears that the Government of India are waiting further information from the Madras Government asked for so long since as January, 1879, and on its receipt promised to lose no time in considering whether any, and, if so, what measures should be adopted to meet the complaints preferred by certain members of the Madras Civil Service.

KANDAHAR.

Lord George Hamilton asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had seen the telegram from Lahore in *The Times* of the 6th inst., in which the Correspondent of that journal, after stating that the Amir's envoy passed through Lahore on his way to Simla, went on to say, " I am assured that he comes at the suggestion of the Viceroy, and bears a message in which the Amir reminds the Viceroy that he had earnestly and repeatedly begged the Government to hold Kandahar for one year, in order to enable the Amir to make his position secure. It is clear from the envoy's account that the Amir began to lose heart at hearing of the news of the evacuation of Kandahar ;" and whether he was in a position to contradict the truth of these assertions.

The Marquis of Hartington said he had not received from the Government of India any information respecting the journey of the Amir's envoy from Kabul to Simla. He had referred to the correspondence that had passed between the Amir and the Government of India, and certainly it was not the case that the Amir had begged the Government to hold Kandahar for one year, in order to enable the Amir to make his position secure.

Sir H. Tyler.—Was that request ever made ?

The Marquis of Hartington.—No.

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S PAMPHLET AND LETTER TO MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. MURRAY, on the 10th inst., published a pamphlet by Sir Bartle Frere relating to affairs in Afghanistan and South Africa. It contains the following letter addressed by Sir Bartle Frere to the Prime Minister :—

"To the Right Hon W. E. Gladstone, M. P.

" Sir,—In the course of a political tour in Scotland in 1879, you introduced my name in some of your many speeches as one of the principle instigators of a foreign policy, which you denounced as wicked and aggressive, as depraving the morality, and ruining the finances of England. These speeches, I need hardly say, produced an immense effect on public opinion, both in England and in the distant Colony where I was then on duty. It was impossible for me to make, at the time, any effectual reply to what was so said. It was nearly a month before the report of the speeches made in Midlothian could reach the Colony—another month before any answer could be received in England, even by return of post. Large number of my countrymen had consequently, in reliance on your testimony, condemned me, and all I had done or proposed to do, in South Africa, before I could be heard in my own defence ; and I was recalled from South Africa at a very critical period in the fortunes of its Colonies.

" To the personal results to myself I have no intention to refer ; but I believe that the statements and opinions to which those speeches gave currency and

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authority caused, and are still causing, infinite mischief in South Africa. They have retarded the prosperity and progress of the European Colonies in that region; they have laid the foundation of wars; and raised very serious obstacles to the religious, moral, and political advancement of the native races. On my return to England I find the old calumnies and misrepresentations of fact and opinion, to which those utterances gave currency, constantly recalled and used by your political followers, to the prejudice of the interests and the ruin of the prosperity of a region which might otherwise become a southern home of men of European races, discharging a great duty in civilising and raising in the scale of humanity the millions of natives of Africa, who for many ages past have never known what permanent peace and civilisation might mean. Such misrepresentations, which I would gladly believe were the result of want of knowledge of actual facts, and not a wilful distortion of them, affect necessarily not only the past history but the future of those important Colonies.

"I deem it, therefore, a duty I owe to the people whose best interests are at stake, to show how unfounded are some, and how distorted are all, the charges brought against me, on your authority, of ever having advocated an unjust or aggressive policy towards our neighbours or an oppressive policy towards our own subjects, and no doubt you would yourself be the first frankly to acknowledge this, did you know the facts as I know them.

"I hope in time to show that, both in Afghanistan and Africa, the advice I gave, and the action I took, was the only advice and the only action compatible with my duty to my country and my Sovereign. I confine myself, however, for the present, to endeavouring to show in the Note of which I take the liberty to enclose a copy, that my views and advice regarding the course to be pursued both in Afghanistan and South Africa have been very gravely misrepresented.

"I cannot hope that, whilst weighted with the cares of the whole nation, you will have time to consider whether there was ever any just ground for the attacks on any character I may have had for justice, humanity, or intelligent devotion to public duty; but a time may come when you may have leisure to think on these things; and I may at least have put it in the power of those who come after us to judge whether I have been justly included amongst those who, in these latter days, have brought ruin and disgrace on regions in which it has been my duty and my pride for forty-six years to serve my country.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant. "H. B. E. Frere.

"Athenæum Club, July, 1881."

In this letter to the Premier was enclosed a memorandum written with a view to vindicating Sir Bartle Frere's action when in India and in South Africa. On the latter question Sir Bartle says:—

"So far, the revolution in South African policy, which Mr. Gladstone in his Midlothian speeches expressed his desire to effect, has been effected. It is possible that hereafter, when the heat of party prejudice has somewhat abated, a time may come to weigh facts and opinions in other balances than those of party, and show that Mr. Gladstone was not more accurate or just in describing what I did or advised to be done in South Africa, than he was with regard to Afghanistan. Meantime, as the revolution of all that was done under the previous Government is not yet so complete in Africa as it is in Afghanistan, I would only ask all who are concerned in the welfare of our Colonies in South Africa to consider two main features of all I have ever recommended regarding our treatment of our fellow-subjects and neighbours in South Africa, as well as in Afghanistan.

"First, as regards the natives, in all our dealings with them I have ever recommended that we should protect and rule them in South Africa as we do in India. The best method of such protection is quite another question, on which I will not enter now. I would only state my conviction that time will show that protection, without sovereign authority, is impossible; that the withdrawal of sovereignty means the withdrawal of protection; and that both sovereignty and protection may be effectually exercised through the Colonial Government and by Ministers responsible to a freely elected Colonial Parliament, provided it is under the direct unquestionable sovereignty of the Crown of England.

"Secondly, as regards our fellow-subjects of European extraction, I have always urged that we should protect and rule them in South Africa on the same principles which we profess here and in Kanada and Australia, and by similar machinery of self-government. Here again, I must repeat my conviction that protection, without sovereign rule, will be found an impossibility; that withdrawal of our rule means anarchy and confusion; and that the necessary rule and protection may be given through Colonial Governments, constituted as is the Government of the Cape, under the sovereignty of the British Crown, more effectually than in any other way.

"But the most important point of all is that the word of the English Government should be inviolable; that pledges once given by the English Government should not be broken nor tampered with. If the English Government has been so weakened and degraded that it is no longer able or willing to protect its loyal subjects in person or property, let us honestly say so; and let those who have weakened and degraded the realm, whether by impairing or withdrawing our army, or by encouraging, with false hopes of sympathy and success, traitors and lawless men—let the real authors of our weakness, degradation, and defeat, bear the blame. But let us not deceive ourselves, nor try to deceive others, by raising false issues, or by assigning false reasons for avoiding performance of our engagements. As regards the Cape Colony itself, nothing more seems to me needed than to let the Colony under its existing constitution, work out its own political future. Let a similar measure of self-government, in all internal affairs, be given without stint or grudging, to the loyal, intelligent, and every way competent colonists of Natal, as I have repeatedly and long since recommended; and let equal measure be melted out to the Transvaal.

"It is now nearly two years since I expressed the conviction that no less measure than self-government, controlled, as in the Cape and other colonies, by the Crown, would content the Boers, and that no less, with proper constitutional checks and under the authority of the British Crown, should be granted to them. At that time I certainly never contemplated that a section of successful malcontents would be accepted as representing the whole population of the Transvaal. I then drew up the outlines of a Constitution, in which I was greatly assisted by the advice of the President of the Orange Free State, Mr. Brand; of the Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, Sir Henry de Villiers; of the Prime Minister, Mr. Sprigg, and of the Attorney General, Mr. Upington, and other Dutch and English gentlemen who knew the Boers thoroughly, and understood what was needed to give them a good and liberal form of government.

"The materials so collected were at the disposal of her Majesty's Government, when I was superseded as regarded all authority in the Transvaal in June, 1879. I drew the special attention to the late Sir George Colley to the subject when he came out in 1880, and placed copies of the materials I had collected at his disposal. In a letter which I received from him, dated Mount Prospect, February 7th, 1881, only a few days before his lamented death, he asked me whether I remembered sending him 'an outline of a form of government approved by educated Dutch politicians?' and added, 'I think with some modifications it might not be inapplicable to the Transvaal. I may be sanguine, but I still hope that this revolt will be followed by something of a reaction against its leaders and instigators, and that a favourable opportunity may offer for giving the Boers a somewhat more liberal Constitution, and one which would satisfy the demands of the majority.' We shall possibly be told that efforts are now being made in the same direction by Sir George Colley's successor, aided by the advice of some of the same persons who helped me to put together the outlines of the Constitution to which he refers in his letter to me.

"But I see little chance of success if the grand essentials of sovereign rule and protection for all lawabiding subjects are withdrawn. The result, it seems to me, must be much the same as if Ireland were now handed over to the Land League, by way of giving her self-government. What may ultimately be evolved out of a ferment of diverse nationalities in South Africa I do not pretend to forecast; but if the sovereign rule of the British Crown be withdrawn I see little hope for the safety of life, property, or liberty in the Transvaal or beyond its borders, save from 'the strong arm' of men fighting each for his own hand; and still less hope for peace and a cessation of war for many years to come."

The *Daily News* remarks:—In the form of a letter to Mr. Gladstone, published by Mr. Murray, Sir Bartle Frere has put forth a characteristically bellicose defence of the advice which he gave in regard to Afghanistan, and the policy which he pursued in South Africa. The letter is accompanied by a note, consisting partly of a memorandum drawn up at Capetown in January, 1880, and partly of subsequent reflections appended thereto last month. The memorandum was forwarded to her Majesty's Government, who "after due consideration did not think it necessary to make any communication to Mr. Gladstone" on the subject, "and there," says Sir Bartle, "the matter rested till I was recalled." The actual letter to the Prime Minister is short and also sharp. It is an attack in general terms upon so much of Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Mid-Lothian as related to Sir Bartle Frere's Indian and African policy. At the outset the writer declares the "intention," which he must subsequently have abandoned, of not touching upon the "personal results" to himself, but he expresses his opinion that the passages in question "have caused, and are still causing, infinite mischief in South Africa." Relapsing into the personal vein which he had declared it his purpose to avoid, Sir Bartle Frere declares it to be his duty "to show how unfounded are some, and how distorted are all the charges brought against" him on Mr. Gladstone's authority, "of ever having advocated an unjust or aggressive policy towards our neighbours or an oppressive policy towards our own subjects;" and he reminds the Premier, with the minatory unction of a field preacher, that "a time may come" when he will have "leisure to think on these things."

Probably few persons will have at this time of day either the leisure or the inclination to re-open the question of Sir Bartle Frere's South African policy. That is a subject on which most people who care to do so have made up their minds one way or the other. But the documents forwarded for Mr. Gladstone's perusal, which include an old letter to the late Sir John Kaye, show that Sir Frere retains the faculty of fluent and voluble self-justification which he conspicuously exhibited in his despatches from the Cape. "The true causes," we are now informed, "of the Zulu, as of the Afghan wars, are neglect of neighbourly duties and responsibilities incumbent on a rich, civilized, and powerful nation towards poor barbarian tribes on its borders." How Sir Bartle supplied this inexcusable omission and discharged his duty to his neighbour at the Cape is sufficiently well-known. His philanthropic motives were cruelly misunderstood at the time, but now they are laid before the public on the highest authority. It has been just the same "in Asia." The "cold, unneighbourly, and distrustful course" of minding our own business and keeping our hands off the territory of others led directly, by some curious process, to "the advance into Afghanistan," for which Sir Bartle Frere disclaims all responsibility. Finally, Sir Bartle Frere shows at once his statesmanlike insight and his controversial moderation by describing the result of Convention with the Boers as "much the same as if Ireland were now handed over to the Land League by way of giving her self-government."

Sir Bartle Frere's objection to the Convention is partly that of an unsuccessful rival, for he informs the public that "nearly two years since" he "drew up the outlines of a Constitution" for the Transvaal, being "greatly assisted by the advice" of the President of the Orange Free State, Chief Justice de Villiers, Mr. Sprigg, and others. "The materials so collected, he naively adds, "were at the disposal of her Majesty's Government when I was superseded as regarded all authority in the Transvaal, in June, 1879."

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